FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1848. [NO. 1602.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

REMOVED.

WM. G. MATTHEWS has removed from Green street to the North side of Hay street, (in the Hybart buildings,) one door above Wm. C. James & Co. where he would be glad to see his old customers and the public generally, who are in want of CHEAP GOODS, both in the Dry Goods and the Grocery line.

Feb'y 5, 1848. 1601-tf

FOR HIRE.

A GIRL about 10 years old. Apply to
WM. G. MATTHEWS.
Feb'y 5. 1601-3w

IRISH POTATOES.

65 BUSHELS fine IRISH POTATOES, suitable for planting. Apply to
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 7, 1848.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A very comfortable residence, on Russell street, convenient to business. Terms liberal.
HECTOR McMILLAN.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1-tf

FOR SALE,

100,000 WELL burnt Bricks, extra size, now ready for delivery. Apply to
WM. G. MATTHEWS.
Feb'y 5. 1601-6w

KRIDER & MALLETT,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Old Slip,
Corner of Front st. (up stairs,)

Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce, and liberal advances made on consignments.

W. H. KRIDER,
P. MALLETT.
NEW YORK.

REFERENCES.
Rokenbaugh, Conner & Dater,
Ingoldsby, Bosseau & Halsted,
J. G. Dudley & Co.
Stanton, Barnes & Co. [1-3m

UMBRELLAS,

Parasols, and Parasolettes,
AND
Walking-Cane Umbrellas.

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
STEAM FACTORY,
THE ONLY ONE IN THE UNITED STATES,
No. 101 Market street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANTS are respectfully informed that I continue to manufacture all the above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding the opposition of parties opposed to the introduction of expensive improvements. My assortment is complete, and prices so low, as to give entire satisfaction.

☞ As there is an Umbrella Store next door, of nearly the same name, it is important you should remember

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
STEAM FACTORY, AND PATENTEE OF
THE WALKING-CANE UMBRELLA,
SIGN OF THE LADY AND EAGLE.
No. 101 Market street, Philadelphia.
Jan'y 31, 1848. 1-7w

Attention is requested to the celebrated Walking-Cane Umbrella, a neat and beautiful article, combining all the advantages of a Cane and Umbrella.

CHEAP
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE
PHILADELPHIA
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, 18 car cases,	$38 00
Silver ditto, full jewelled,	18 00
Silver ditto, 7 jewels,	16 00
Silver Lepines, jewelled,	11 00
Quartiers, good quality,	7 00
Imitation,	5 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver ditto,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 75
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder,	1 00
Gold Finger Rings 37½ cents to $80.	

Watch Glasses, best quality, plain 12½ cents; Patent 18¾; Lunet 25, other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.

O. CONRAD,
Jeweller and Manufacturer of Silver Ware,
Watch Maker and Importer of Watches.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, of good quality and fashionable styles.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1-4w

FOR SALE CHEAP,

A SECOND HAND BUGGY GIG.
Apply to WM. G. MATTHEWS.
Feb'y 5, 1848. 1601-3w

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Briggs's Hotel.
Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

The particular attention of Country Merchants is requested to the following Advertisement:—

Hogan & Thompson,

WHOLESALE
Booksellers, Stationers, and Publishers,
No. 30 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

ANNOUNCE to their friends, and to merchants generally, that their stock of Books and Stationary for the coming business seasons of 1848 will be larger and better assorted than at any former period. It will embrace every article in the trade which is required for the sales of the country merchant.

In consequence of the change in their *terms of selling*, they are enabled to offer

School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Papers, &c.

At prices so greatly reduced from former rates, as to make it to the *interest* of all who deal in these articles to purchase from their stock.

Hitherto the system of crediting small amounts has involved an expense in their collection, and as H. & T. now sell only for CASH, or such negotiable notes as are sure to be paid in bank at their maturity, the saving to those who choose to deal in this manner will be a very considerable per centage on their purchases.

Few dealers in the country buy more than $200 worth of stationary in a season, many not over one-half, and a large portion not more than one-fourth of that amount. There is not a dealer, therefore, who visits Philadelphia, who would be inconvenienced by paying these small sums in Cash, and as each can save money by doing so, H. & T. believe they are offering an inducement which will gladly be embraced by those who make their purchases in Philadelphia. Those who enter into such an arrangement will be enabled to sell at prices much below their former rates at home, and will consequently reap a larger aggregate profit from the increased amount of their sales.

Having a Printing Office for copperplate and type work, and an extensive Bindery, H. & T. are prepared to fill orders from Banks and Public Offices, when forwarded through merchants, at extremely low prices.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600-1m

SPLENDID LOTTERIES

For February, 1848.
J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$50,000! $20,000!! $15,000!!!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 17, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, February 26, 1848.
14 Drawn Ballots out of 75 Numbers.
SPLENDID LOTTERY!

1 splendid Prize of $50,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 Prize of 8,000, 1 of 4000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,145, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 20 of 1,000, 40 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½

Certificates of Packages of	25	Wholes,	$180 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	90 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	45 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Eighths,	22 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Jan. 20, 1847. 99-tdpd

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal virtues of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture when half a pint contains the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all.

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. Army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachery Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same, he and myself depend on the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1600-Y

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1847.

John Broadaway, James Broadaway, John Jowers and Sally his wife, William Bancom and Rebecca his wife, Richmond Lee and Judith his wife, Elizabeth White, Anness White, William Troy White, Malinda White, Martha Jane White, and —— White, (some of whom are minors and sue by their Guardian, John Broadaway,) Pleasant M. Lee, Eliza Ann Lee, Martha J. Lee, Hampton L. Lee, Rebecca E. Lee, and Laura E. Lee, who are also minors and sue by their Guardian, the said John Broadaway. Also, Willie Parker and wife Anness, and William Broadaway:

Against

Jeremiah Broadaway and Thomas H. Broadaway.
Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas H. Broadaway, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Thomas H. Broadaway to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, William E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity for the county of Anson, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, C. & M. E.
[Pr. adv. $4 26.] 1600-6w

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Drama at Pokerville, by Everpoint, (J. M. Feild,) price 50 cts; the Fortunes of Torlogh O'Brien, 25; Festus, a Poem by Philip James Bailey; Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Just received by E. J. HALE.
Feb'y 1, 1848.

Female School,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MRS. A. M. KIRKLAND will open a School for Young Ladies on the 1st of June next. The various branches of Female Education, including French, Music and Drawing, will be taught by competent Instructers, under the immediate supervision of the Principal. Mrs. K. will be prepared to accommodate twelve Boarders.

Terms—Payable in Advance.

Board and Tuition,	$67 50
Tuition for day scholars,	12, 15, & 17 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Instruction in Needle-work, and use of Piano, free of charge	

For general reference, Mrs. K. would respectfully refer to
Hon. Duncan Cameron, Raleigh, N. C.
Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Chief Justice, N. C.
Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, Fayetteville.
H. W. Guion, Esq., Lincolnton.
John W. Syme, Esq., Petersburg, Va.
Rev. Wm. M. Green, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Rev. M. A. Curtis, Society Hill, S. C.
Walker Anderson, Esq., Pensacola, Florida.
Dr. William Cameron, Caldwell Co., N. C.
Hillsborough, Jan. 20, 1848. 1600-3w

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 15, 1848. 98tf

CROCKERY.

AN excellent assortment common CROCKERY, suitable for Country Merchants. For sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
Nov. 22, 1847. 90tf

Wanted—40,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.
ISHAM BLAKE.
November 22, 1847. 90-tf

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine, for sale low by

SHAW & GARDNER.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.
The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations: 2 large vols.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

DR. GORDON'S
VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS
FAMILY PILLS.

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Hartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!
30 *Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.*

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

☞ $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.
By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.

☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1840: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.

☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.
August 10. 76-eowly

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.
E. P. GUION.
Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.
J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

HOWD'S
UNITED STATES
PATENT WATER WHEEL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of making, vending, and using S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct-acting Water Wheel, in that portion of Virginia lying south of the James River, and east of the Blue Ridge, with North Carolina—This, therefore, is to inform all persons that may be interested in the Water Wheel within said territory, that he holds himself in readiness to accommodate all persons that would wish their water power improved, upon the most liberal terms. The patterns have been so improved, that a competent Mill Wright can soon put the wheels in operation. The Shoots and Gates, for the small Wheels, are all of iron, and fitted at the shop; the shaft and gear are also of iron, and of suitable strength to answer the purpose designed.

The price of the above Wheel has been reduced about one-third since the purchase by the subscriber, and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may order his Wheels.

As regards the utility of the Wheels I refer to the certificates attached. For further particulars, address the subscriber at Petersburg, Va., or my Agent, Mr. A. P. HURT, Fayetteville, N. C., who will attend to all orders with despatch.
URIAH WELLS.

PETERSBURG MILLS, 30th Dec., 1847.

Mr. U. Wells—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that I put up one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels in the Summer of 1845, (furnished by you) which drove 2 pair of Stones—one pair of four feet, the other pair four and a half feet, under an eight foot head, and it ground in one hour *twenty bushels of corn.* During the two years I have used it, it has been attended with little or no expense. So much was I pleased with the operation of the first, that I put up another one driving 2 pair of Stones, five and a half feet each, which has excelled the first and given me entire satisfaction. I believe it to be the best Wheel in the State, where Mills have low heads and are subject to back water.

Respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM MURRAY.

PETERSBURG, 22d Dec., 1847.

This is to certify that the Battersea Manufacturing Company has had in operation one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels for the last two years, and has not yet given me a moment's trouble since it was first started. The wheel drives 2,700 Spindles, and 91 Looms, with all the other machinery attached to the Mill. S. B. Howd's Patent Wheel took the place of two 13 feet breast Wheels, 12 feet length of buckets—it does not use more than two-thirds of the water which was required for the old Wheels, and it enables me to run through back water, when with the old ones I should have to stop for several days at a time. I still continue to like the Wheel, and should prefer it in this case to any other in use.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE,
Supd't Battersea Manf. Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 22d, 1847.

This certifies that Mr. A. P. Hurt has put in operation, at my Flour Mill, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, which is far superior to any other Wheel that I have heretofore used. I regard it as a valuable acquisition to my establishment, and would recommend this Wheel to public notice.
GEO McNEILL.

Extract of a letter from U. V. Bacon, Super'dt of Saluda Manufacturing Company, Columbia, S. C., dated 7th Jan'y, 1848:

The Howd's patent Water Wheel and Gearing furnished by you for this Establishment has been put in operation, and is first rate; as good a job as I have ever seen. The Wheel works first rate.

Respectfully, yours,
U. V. BACON,
Superintendent Saluda Factory.

The subscriber has also a large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands, and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flatning Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.
URIAH WELLS.

☞ The subscriber, Agent for Uriah Wells, is located in Fayetteville. He will attend promptly to all orders he may be favored with, and would be pleased to give any information relative to his Agency that may be desired.
A. P. HURT.
January 18, 1848. 100-tf

The public are cautioned against infringing on the said Patent.

RECEPTION OF COLONEL WILSON'S REMAINS.

The remains of Colonel Louis D. Wilson were brought here on Sunday morning last, in the steamer Governor Dudley, from Charleston, where they came by sea from Vera Cruz, and where they were taken charge of by Henry T. Clark and Wm. Norfleet, of Edgecombe county, who had been deputed by their fellow-countymen to convey the remains from Charleston to their final resting place in their native soil.

The remains were landed from the steamer at Market Dock. Thence they were escorted to the Rail Road Depot by a very large procession, made up of the Clarendon Horse Guards, the Brigade, Regimental, and Town Company's Officers, Commissioners of the Town, Masonic Fraternity, (Col. Wilson having been Grand Master of the State,) and citizens, with bands of music playing appropriate airs. Minute guns were fired from the time the steamer arrived with the remains until the cars left, the bells were tolled, and the flags of the shipping displayed at half-mast.

Wilmington Chronicle.

A Toast.—The following sentiment was proposed by D. P. Brown, at the late Taylor gathering at Philadelphia:

"I beg leave to propose on the part of this community, and I think I may say on the part of the people of this Union, Gen. Zachary Taylor, as President of the United States—the man who can't be bought; [cheers,] the man who can't be sold; [cheers,] who can't be scared; [cheers,] and who can't be beaten, [cheers.] According to the old proverb, it took nine tailors to make a man, but in the chapter of accidents the rule is changed, and it now requires nine ordinary men to make a Taylor. I would take the President, the four heads of Departments, and four *quasi* Brigadier Generals, boil them down, and give one man the combined essence of the whole number, and the result would not compare with Gen. Taylor."

The President's Wars.—The Louisville Journal is afraid that the Administration is getting more wars upon its hands than it can manage with any sort of convenience, and enumerates its war upon Mexico, its war upon Gen. Taylor and his friends, its war upon the constitution, its war upon the currency, its war upon the rivers and harbors, and its war upon the people's coffee-pots and tea-kettles; and to these may be added its war upon Gen. Scott.

Some Yankee has been infringing the editor of the Knickerbocker's "patent self-acting hen-persuader." His is the invention, and to him should fall the eggs which it shall produce. In the Knickerbocker for November, 1844, in an account of the fair of the American Institute, is this description of the machine:

"The "ekkalaeobion," or chicken-hatching machine, suggested to us an improved plan for supplying the increased demand for eggs created by that unique steam hen. It was called the "self-acting compulsory hen's nest," and was upon the following principle: A nest, in the usual form, was made of bent pieces of whalebone, supported at the upper ends by a circular hoop, and terminating in very thin points at the bottom of the nest. Below the nest was suspended a circular thread netting. The *modus operandi* of the invention was as follows: The veritable nest being concealed by the usual material, the hen mounts in good faith, settles down and deposits her egg, "in the full glow of conscious security." The pliant centre of the nest feels the weight of the new burthen, yields gently to the pressure, and the egg is safely deposited in the netting below. The hen, finding after all her labor "a product of *nil*" in the nest, renews her paternal endeavors; nor does she cease, until the lower basket of net work is filled with eggs, and there remains one in the veritable nest.

Literal Translations.—A Parisian author has translated Shakspeare's line, "Out, brief candle," into French, thus: "Get out, you short candle." That isn't as bad as the translation of an exclamation of Milton's by a Frenchman, who rendered "Hail, horrors—hail!" thus: "How d'ye do, horrors—how d'ye do!"

Something Startling.—The Boston Transcript has heard of a case where chloroform was administered to relieve the sufferings of a dying person. The success of the application was complete, and the patient's last moments were tranquil and void of pain.

A Mr. Wilkinson has written to a western paper, informing the public that he thinks the newspaper record of his death is incorrect. He says that to the best of his knowledge he is alive, and would be *kicking* if he could find the author of the report.

Leap Year.—The Battleboro' Eagle states that the ladies of Vernon, Vt., availing themselves of the time-honored prerogative of leap year, made arrangements for a dance on Tuesday evening last, invited the gentlemen, gallanted them back and forth, and—paid the bills.

About 1200 persons attended a ball in New York in honor of Tom Paine, author of the "Age of Reason." At the supper there was much speaking, and among them a female held forth, much to the edification of the party.

The "Biter bit."—William Rushworth has settled with Patrick McGuire, in Philadelphia, for biting off Patrick's tongue, by paying $5224.

Language.—A chain to unite man and keep mankind disunited. A large issue of notes which has often a small basis of gold.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"We sailed from Peru, where we had continued by the space of one whole year, for China and Japan, by the South Sea; taking with us victuals for twelve months, and had good winds from the east, though soft and weak, for five months' space and more. But then the wind came about and settled in the west for many days, so that we could make little or no way, and were sometimes in purpose to turn back. But then again there arose strong and great winds from the south, with a point east, which carried us up, for all that we could do, towards the north; by which time our victuals failed us, though we had made good spare of them. So that, finding ourselves in the midst of the great wilderness of waters in the world, &c. &c." Nothing can afford a more vivid idea of the increased speed and safety with which ships of our day, as compared with those of two centuries since, cut the ocean, than the shortness of a passage lately made by an English lady to the regions of the *New Atlantis*. She embarked at Liverpool on the river Mersey, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and steamed for something less than two weeks in a westerly direction, when she was suddenly *brought up all standing* by a commonwealth which, she affirms, and who is there so rash as to doubt a lady's word, is in all respects—whether for Democracy, or for the Chiefs of Democracy, in Progress and in Free Trade, a very nonpareil—'what a piece of work! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving how express and admirable—, the beauty of the world!' Our good lady does not inform us whether or not, in order to see all that met her vision, it be necessary to wear a pair of rose colored glasses, but goes on in an ecstacy—seeing the men all the soul of honor and the very personification of intellectual excellence; the ladies, all fair as their first mother [herein, it may be, she descended nearer to sober fact than is her wont]: the political institutions perfect as the imagination of Plato could have painted them; and the whole country a landscape to which a Claude were little able to do justice.—Sometimes we thought as we turned over her pages, that she must be speaking of "these United States", but such thought could last not more than from quarter to half a second. In the land of which she speaks, an unclouded heaven looks down in smiles upon a society whose virtue and wisdom is untainted and even beyond suspicion. If, however, our mind hath not deceived us, then is the book before us a *romaunt*, worthy of place with Amadis De Gaul and Palmerin of England. There are Clay the Magnificent, Calhoun the Pure and Unerring, Webster *L'indomptable*, Haywood the Graceful, Hannegan the Chivalrous, C. J. Ingersoll [who would believe it?] the Veracious and Courteous, &c. &c.; we hear no whisper of *instability, artful dodging* or *malicious falsehood*.

Mrs. Sarah Mytton Maury's "Statesmen of America in 1846" is a *sui generis* in the way of ill judged and omnivorous enthusiasm for every thing and person about the Universal Yankee Nation. It is altogether out of the range of possibility that any body can display a greater stock of amusing presumption and good natured self-conceit than leaks out from every crack and fissure in this volume. It may be that some of your readers would like to see to what a pitch of perfection the art of *boot-licking* may be carried. Apparently, it is a *boot-licking* without object, if we except the weakness which many labor under of giving the world to understand that they have intimacies among the great. Mrs. Maury is an English lady, of Liverpool, who made a tour through the United States in 1846. She visited Mr. Clay at Ashland, Mr. Van Buren at Lindenwold, Judge McLean at Cincinnati, Bishop Hughes at New York, &c. &c., and spent some considerable time at Washington under the patronage of divers M. C's, and Members of the Cabinet. She is in raptures with everything and everybody; talks romance and philosophy and nonsense and politics; is a pure and progressive Democrat, thinks that the American claim to Oregon is perfect up to 54–40—an idea by the way, which, she adds in a note, she (to-wit, the aforementioned Mrs. Maury.) has expressed in *high places* both in England and America! She is an out and out free trader: sings *Te deum* over the tariff of 1846 (wherein she is at points with a great Free Trade authority in England, the Edinburgh Review, which says that the modifications of the Tariff of 1846 on that of 1842 are inconsiderable and undeserving of notice); and smooths over the Mexican War, which, she says with great *naivete*, "has (Dec. 1846) lasted only six months and will by the present Admistratioh, wise in their Commercial policy, be ended in a speedy PEACE, either by Conquest or by Treaty;" herein our authoress would seem to have upset the coffee pot a second time.

Mrs. Maury's book is almost forgotten, and we know of nothing in it worth preservation, although there are "Remarks upon Oregon and Canada; an "Essay on Free Trade", "which was submitted to the scrutiny of Mr. Calhoun, who pronounced the doctrines all sound. He had added nothing thereto—neither diminished aught therefrom"; and some "Notes on the Mexican War." Despite the unmixed folly with which whole pages of this book are "as full as an egg is full, &c"; despite the vaulting assurance which gives spirit to all of her proceedings, Mrs. Maury is a woman of intelligence and talent, and there are some remarks within the limits of her 260 pages, which one need not be in a hurry to forget. She has all a lady's talent for description, but the pity is that her sentimentality hindered her from seeing things as they seem in the eyes of most of her vulgar fellow-mortals, to exist; she describes what she saw, but her eyesight was defective. Indeed, the nonsense of her "Statesmen &c." is so rampant and unrelieved that we were once or twice tempted to pronounce it a hoax—but then—suffice it to say, we have heard of such ladies before. The best notion of the volume is to be gained from reading it; bear with us while we make some extracts, promising however that they are of its *cream*.

The volume is dedicated to Mr. Buchanan, and in the Dedication we have the following—which we beg our readers to bear in mind is the production of a lady who arrived in this country in December, 1845, and left it in August, 1846. "The Journals announce a change in the political aspect of the country. * * The actual true majorities in the United States will ever be vested in the Democratic ranks, naturally and invariably the dominant party in a Republic. It must be so;—though incidental circumstances would sometimes cause it to appear otherwise. I anticipate that the Americans will make a Democratic President in 1848; and, perhaps, a moderate or a Democratic Whig in 1852."

MR. BUCHANAN.

"During my residence in Washington I frequently appealed to him for advice, and never in vain; he heard me with patience, entered into the various considerations attendant upon my happiness and comfort, granted me every indulgence and accorded my every wish. Occasional mistrust came over me, and the dread of an unholy war, [on the Oregon question] and the long animosity which it would entail upon the rival countries, became intolerable; at these times I have sought consolation from Mr. Buchanan. At the department of State, at his own residence, I was at all times instantly admitted, and received with welcome, and I ever left his presence with a light and happy heart. * * It may be gratifying to Mr. Buchanan to learn that since the publication of the correspondence between the British Minister and himself, [on Oregon,] many persons on this side of the Atlantic have adopted his opinions, and consider that the Americans showed the better claim. * * Though unmarried, Mr. Buchanan has the most delicate and exalted appreciation of the female character; &c. &c."

GOV. SEWARD OF N. Y.

"Where weeps the destitute, there his voice is heard; where pines the oppressed, there his spirit lingers near, &c. * * Such is my view of this interesting man; and few have shared his confidence so intimately as I have done; to his keeping I would confide my most important interests, and to his friendship I would entrust my life. As a brother to a sister is dear, so to me is William H. Seward.

MR. HAYWOOD.

"Mr. Haywood is a man of great elegance. His deportment and address are very distinguished, and he is perfect in all the recognized conventionalisms of polished life. No one understands better how to render social intercourse agreeable; he encourages amusement, enjoys conversation both grave and gay, and his compliments are always gratifying, for they are in good taste, and never exceed the "modesty of nature." He speaks excellent English, his enunciation, the liquids being fully articulated, and he possesses one of those musical voices so usually heard in southern climates. Without knowing that such is the fact, I should imagine Mr. Haywood to be descended from the blood of the cavaliers; his handsome features, his scrupulous attention to dress, and especially the natural (perhaps somewhat negligent) though graceful ease of his manners, combined with his chivalrous devotion to the fair sex, and success in the drawing room, &c. I quote Mr. Haywood, therefore, as an admirable specimen *among many*, of that Chesterfield refinement and tact &c. I am proud to add that the Senator from North Carolina is not only an accomplished gentleman, but that he is also an excellent and true hearted Democrat." [In conclusion of her notice of Mr. H., Mrs. M. gives us a taste of that celebrated Bill in Equity upon Oregon; its types and punctuation preserving their original lustre; *not an italic blotted or erased*, nor A SINGLE SMALL CAPITAL OBSCURED.]

JOHN Y. MASON.

"Mason is the idol of Washington; ever spoken of with respect and esteem, ever welcomed with pleasure. * * The slightest attention which he offers derives, from the kindness of his manner, an inexpressible grace; and though my own acquaintance with the Judge has been less intimate than with many other distinguished men in Washington, &c., &c.

HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

"How many delightful recollections are awakened by this name, and how many happy hours have I spent in the house and in the society of this accomplished gentleman and princely merchant. The author of his own fortunes, Mr. Lawrence makes the wisest and most liberal use of his wealth; his purse is ever open to aid in supporting public charities and improvements, in promoting objects of national usefulness and honor, and in adorning the metropolis of New England, the Corinthian pillar of the State, with institutions for the increase alike of her beauty and her prosperity. * * He is of graceful address; the expression of his face highly intelligent and amiable, and his features very handsome. The American forehead is almost always well formed, and that of Mr. Lawrence clearly denotes the immense superiority of the intellectual over the physical nature. * * The name of this excellent man and citizen is known and respected throughout the Union, and strangers esteem it a privilege to be admitted to his intimacy; they are ever justly appreciated and hospitably entertained." There are few in America who will find fault with the terms of any eulogy Mrs. M. may think good to compose upon Abbott Lawrence of Boston.

[*Conclusion of this article next week.*]

Sleep.—The only thief who benefits you by robbing you.

Fire.—The only hard working servant who is cheerfully admitted as a friend in the drawing room.

THE ROBBER'S DOCTRINE.

In our last we gave extracts from the speeches of Senators Sevier and Houston, avowing the abominable doctrine that it is right for this country, simply because it has the power, to take from weaker nations that which we may want, (to cheat them out of it, as Houston says.) In looking again over Houston's speech, we find the following impious sentence, coming, be it remembered, from one of the most thoroughly profligate men in the country; and spoken to an auditory very much like himself:—

"Though I am not pious, yet as a sinner I say it, we have a powerful authority for wars in the conduct of the people of Israel, who were led by divine power to possess themselves of the lands of the Ammonites, and smite them with the edge of the sword. *This same mandate from God guides us in this war*, and gives success to our arms; and, I think, will continue to guide and prosper America."

Some of the leading Administration papers, as the Union and the Albany Argus, endorse the doctrines of Sevier and Houston, which are admirably exposed in the following able article:—

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE RIGHT OF THE STRONG TO PLUNDER THE WEAK, A PARTY DOCTRINE.

A ballad was once written in praise of him, that bold freebooter, who, from the caves and wild fastnesses of the Scotch Highlands, levied "black mail"—regular military contributions, such as our President is now collecting by the cartridge box in Mexico—over the peaceful Lowlands near him. *He* was strong and bold; *they* weak and timid. What more was needed to give him all "the conqueror's" rights? As we are braver than the Mexicans, so was *Rob Roy* braver than the peasants upon whom his hills looked down; as we are wiser than the poor Aztecs, so was the astute Rob smarter than the "lowland bodies." So magnanimous Rob picked a quarrel with them. The pretence, to be sure, was rather poor, and rather savored of that carelessness about arguing well, and alleging truly, which usually marks the logic of people who intend to rely for their most convincing reasons upon their longer swords. Now, Rob carried a huge one, and wielded it with an arm of amazing longitude. What does he then? He sets up a claim to a bordering farm; then seizes it; then claims that it comprehends others; and then, as the weak and timid are exceedingly like to have attacked the strong and enterprising, Rob averred that he was invaded; poured down from his heights; spread carnage and devastation where he liked; lifted all the cattle he could drive; and then, under threat of a little more broad-sword whenever the plundered should put him to the trouble and expense of coming after them, sent among them, from time to time, certain armed deputies, who collected every where a toll of terror which he had enacted, and "thanked" for years the defenceless, helpless inhabitants. Now, though Rob taught, of course, much outlaw doctrine, he never, according to any thing that we have seen, insulted mankind at large, as well as the Saxons of the vales below him with any thing quite so audacious as a certain party document, which is now before us, in the shape of a Report made (we believe on the 20th ultimo) to a "Democratic State Convention" of the "Old Hunker" party, which then assembled at Albany. Its author is Mr. "Surrogate McVean," who reasons as follows of our rights in Mexico:

"The title of the Mexican Government is a title by conquest, from those who held it by conquest. *If we buy it we hold it by the same title, exchanged, not conquered.* The title is legal, and our title would also be legal. As a moral question, if they have wronged us, if they owe us a debt which they are morally bound to pay, and brought upon themselves the war, violating a moral duty, then *our moral right to retain the territory in the payment of the debt, is as strong as is the moral duty to pay where payment is due.*

"From the very nature of our institutions, and from the design of our Government, such territory, when acquired, would not be held by conquest, as no such tenure is known in the international code. We would hold it, not for our own use, *but for the use of man*, be he there, or come he whence he may. It would be held only to be surrendered to the Government of the occupants of the land. Can territory be held by conquest which is alike free to all, and is governed, or is to be governed, by its occupants—by a government of their own? We deny that such a tenure is a tenure by conquest, as such tenure has been known in the world. It is no more than the restoration of moral rights by legal means. We, *the American people have devolved upon us the great work of restoring to man his long lost rights.* The means by which we are to accomplish this end ought to be legal as well as morally just. The field is in part opened to us by the conduct of Mexico, and such moral and legal means are offered for our use. Shall we occupy it? Shall we now run with manly vigor the race that is set before us, or shall we yield to the suggestions of a sickly fanaticism and sink into an enervating slumber? Labor was the consecrated means of man's subsistence when he was created. To replenish the earth and subdue it was his ordained mission and destiny.—We feel no emotion but pity for those whom philanthropy, patriotism, or religion has led to believe that they can prescribe a better course of duty than that of the God who made us all. They whose representatives we are are ready to perform that for which they were ordained! They feel all the strength that the consciousness of being right can impart, and are anxious to press onward in the fulfilment of destiny."

In further elucidation of what this admirable composition has not rendered altogether perspicuous, the Surrogate proceeded to expound, in a speech, among other things, the idea of subjugating Mexico, partly *for the common benefit and proprietorship of mankind*, and partly in obedience to God's command in the Bible, "that we should *subdue* the earth and replenish it." *Note:* This interpretation of the "*subdue*" in the divine injunction to our first parents is an entirely new version, due altogether to the learning and piety of the Surrogate. He merits for the discovery a Biblical professorship in the first Infidel University that his friends shall endow in Mexico. The Scriptural Surrogate thus comments and annotates by word of mouth the obscurer parts of his own report. It was needed; for the higher the inspiration, the more does it usually require some ecclesiastical exposition to bring it within the reach of mere human comprehension.

"And here let me suggest what to me appears to be our duty in reference to the existing difficulty with Mexico. In this, I am sure the whole Democratic party will agree with me; that it is our duty to turn this war to the best advantage, not for ourselves only, but for mankind. I do not think the acquisition of Texas or Mexico, or any portion of either, is to be desired so much for the benefit of ourselves as for the benefit of mankind. Our army is now in possession of the larger portion of Mexico. What is our duty to Mexico? No man can tell what a day or a week may bring forth. *We are bound to take and occupy such adjacent portions of Mexico as shall best conduce to advance the interests of man.* Individually I hold that having got possession of a portion of Mexico, in consequence of her having brought a war on us by her own wrong act; holding now that territory by conquest and of right, we are bound to make such use of it as shall best promote the interests of man at large. I mean that we should secure a portion of her territory which is fertile, not for the use of our own inhabitants, but for the use of the inhabitants of the world. What is now the condition of mankind? A large portion of our fellow beings are starving. Mexico and the United States both possess territory of a character so fertile as to be capable of feeding the whole world. Yet the institutions of the old world have reduced a large portion of their population to absolute want. Now, I say, it is *our first duty*, in advancing the interests of man, *to hold that country* by such tenure as will allow all the inhabitants of the world now starving for bread to go there and enjoy its abundance. I insist that it is our duty to turn our advantages to the benefit of mankind at large, and not to our own aggrandizement. We are bound to hold our acquisitions in trust for the benefit of those who may occupy it."

"The Spaniards," quoth this new "Grotius," "conquered the Indians to get their title; and we, conquering them, have, of course, the same title." Now, if the Mexican title is bad, because their ancestors, in times of blood, took the land from the cannibal Aztecs, then no people has any right to its seats; for we know of none that did not, in barbarous ages, dispossess others. Our own title at home is one hundred years more recent than the Spanish to Mexico. If the Surrogate (who is used to questions of the descent of property, and must be a very Daniel of the dead) is right, the King of Great Britain, nor the United States, nor any State Government, never could confer any right to lands among us; the agrarians (the Surrogate's cousins-germain) are correct; and every strong man has a better right to a farm than its weak proprietor, whom no law maintains but that which gives Mexico rights a century older.

But it may be that our Surrogate intends to argue that Mexico has no right but what she wrested, at her revolution, from Spain. Certainly, that *does* make it a very bad case, both for Mexican independence and our own; both of which are suspected of having just the same false title.

As if, however, such law were not enough, without any help of morals, our Surrogate next argues ethically; if any body owes you, or you say he owes you, a debt, you may kill him and keep his estate by way of damages.

Most luminously, after thus showing that conquest has made us a perfect right "to have and to hold" Mexico, our Puffendorf next contends that "there is no such tenure known in the international code as that of conquest." We are, it appears, "to hold it (Mexico) for the use of man" at large, all the world over; "for the benefit of mankind;" "for the use of the inhabitants of the world;" "we, the American people, have devolved upon us the great work of restoring to man his long-lost rights." This, then, is clearly the genuine title by which we are to *legitimate* our conquest; for conquest (he avers) can itself make no title. Well; but we are to conquer Mexico *as we conquered our present seats;* and as our *new*, so the *old* title is only to be legitimated *by our giving it to the use and benefit of mankind*, rather than ourselves. So that, really, it comes, after all, to but this: *That* nations have no dominion nor property in the soil; *that* it is the common property of all mankind; *that* land is nobody's in particular, but every body's; *that*, being so, any body may seize upon it, provided he be strong enough; *but that* any body still stronger may fall upon him and rightfully take it away, by only going before Surrogate McVean and his Convention, and swearing that he steals, robs, and murders "for the benefit of mankind," and "to restore the long-lost rights" of the human family!

As for all that the Surrogate says when, quitting human things, he comes to divine, and, laying down the lawgiver of mankind, he puts on for it the saint and the prophet, talks about "consecrated means;" our mission to "subdue the earth;" the work to which we are "ordained;" the "fulfilment of our destiny;" and, in short, issues us God's orders, much as if he were Adjutant General to Providence in this war, we have only to say that the bandit in the ballad to which we have referred for the source of his ideas, talks quite as unctiously about the *Deity*, destiny, and all that; and that we decidedly prefer the rhymes to the Surrogate's reasons:

"All kinds of creatures stand and fall
By strength of prowess or of wit;
'Tis God's appointment who must sway,
And who is to submit.

"Since, then, the rule of right is plain,
And longest life is but a day,
To have my ends, maintain my rights,
I'll take the shortest way."

And thus among the rocks he lived
Midst summer heat and winter snow;
The eagle he was lord above,
And Rob was lord below.

So was it—*would*, at least, have been,
But through untowardness of fate;
For polity was then too strong:
He came an age too late;

Or, shall we say, an age too soon?
For, were the bold man living now,
How might he flourish in his pride,
With buds on every bough!

Then rents and factors, rights of chase,
Sheriffs and lords, and their domains
Would all have seemed but paltry things,
Not worth a moment's pains.

Rob Roy had never lingered there,
To a few meagre vales confined;
But thought how wide the world, the times
How suited to his mind.

And to his sword he would have said:
"Do thou my sovereign will enact!
"From land to land, through half the earth,
"Judge thou of law and fact!

"'Tis fit that we should do our part,
"And proper that mankind should learn
"That we are not to be surpassed
"In fatherly concern.

"Of old things, all are over old;
"Of good things, none are good enough:
"We'll show that we know how to frame
"A world of other stuff."

Now, that is what we call genuine Locofocoism and manifest-destinarianism; and, with all submission, we think it a much more agreeable statement of his own principles than that which Surrogate McVean has put forth from the muzzle of either of his blunderbusses—his report, or his speech.

From the Muscogee Democrat, 3d inst.

Awful Tragedy.—On Saturday night last two negro traders from Person County, N. C., of the names of Thomas P. Trotter and Richard Bolton were murdered in Randolph County, Ga., near Harrison's Store, by two of their own negroes! Pursuit was *immediately* made, and the negroes were overtaken in Marion County, and brought to Lumpkin, to be taken to Randolph county, to await the penalty of the law for their awful crime.

GREAT CARGO.—The steamer Missouri, from Memphis at New Orleans, carried 4350 bales Cotton, 100 bbls. Pork, 520 bags Corn, and 20 tons of other freight.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.

The House of Representatives has at last succeeded in extorting from Mr. Polk the letter of Gen. Taylor, in reply to the unmerited rebuke of the Department—a letter written on the eve of the signal triumph at Buena Vista. The letter is worthy of the gallant Hero of that glorious day. While, with patriotic manliness, he complains of the Administration "embarrassing his usefulness," he tells them in a spirit of noble independence, "*I ask no favors and shrink from no responsibility.*"

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, }
AGUA NUEVA, March 3, 1847. }

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of January 27th, enclosing a newspaper slip, and expressing the regret of the Department that the letter copied in that slip, and addressed by myself to Major General Gaines, should have been published.

Although your letter does not convey the direct censure of the department or of the President, yet, when it is taken in connexion with the revival of a paragraph in the regulations of 1825, touching the publication of private letters concerning operations in the field, I am not permitted to doubt that I have become the subject of Executive disapprobation. To any expression of it coming with the authority of the President, I am bound by my duty, and by my respect for his high office, patiently to submit; but lest my silence should be construed into a tacit admission of the grounds and conclusions set forth in your communication, I deem it a duty which I owe to myself to submit a few remarks in reply. I shall be pardoned for speaking plainly.

In the first place, the published letter bears upon its face the most conclusive evidence that it was intended only for private perusal, and not at all for publication. It was published without my knowledge, and contrary to my wishes. Surely, I need not say that I am not in the habit of writing for the newspapers. The letter was a familiar one, written to an old military friend with whom I have for many years interchanged opinions on professional subjects. That he should think proper to publish it, under any circumstances, could not have been foreseen by me.

In the absence of any proof that the publication was made with my authority or knowledge, I may be permitted to say that the quotation in your letter of the six hundred and fiftieth paragraph of the superceded regulations of 1825, in which the terms "mischievous" and "disgraceful" are employed to characterize certain letters or reports, conveys, though not openly, a measure of rebuke, which, to say the least, is rather harsh; and which many may think not warranted by the premises. Again: I have carefully examined the letter in question, and I do not admit that it is obnoxious to the objections urged in your communication. I see nothing in it which under the same circumstances, I would not write again. To suppose that it will give the enemy valuable information touching our past or prospective line of operations, is to know very little of the Mexican sources of information, or of their extraordinary sagacity and facilities in keeping constantly apprized of our movements. As to my particular views in regard to the general policy to be pursued towards Mexico, I perceive by the public journals that they are shared by many distinguished statesmen, and also, in part, by a conspicuous officer of the navy, the publication of whose opinions is not perhaps obstructed by any regulations of his department. It is difficult, then, to imagine that the diffusion of mine can render any peculiar aid to the enemy, or specially disincline him "to enter into negotiations for peace."

In conclusion, I would say that it has given me great pain to be brought into the position in which I now find myself with regard to the Department of War and the government. It has not been of my own seeking. To the extent of my ability, and the means placed at my disposal, I have sought faithfully to serve the country by carrying out the wishes and instructions of the Executive. But it cannot be concealed that, since the capitulation of Monterey, the confidence of the department (and, I too much fear, of the President) has been gradually withdrawn, and my consideration and usefulness correspondingly diminished. The apparent determination of the department to place me in an attitude antagonistical to the government has an apt illustration in the well-known fable of Æsop. But I ask no favor, and I shrink from no responsibility. While intrusted with the command in this quarter, I shall continue to devote all my energies to the public good, looking for my reward to the consciousness of pure motives, and the final verdict of impartial history.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army Commanding.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

Mr. Barrow, Whig, of Tenn., moved to print 10,000 extra copies of the Letter, and Mr. Holmes (Dem.) of S. C. moved 15,000. Both motions, by rule, must lie over one day.

Gen. Taylor's Letter.—The Richmond Whig publishes an extract from a letter of a friend in Washington, which speaks of the effect which the reading of this letter produced in the House of Representatives. The writer says:

"It was read amidst the deepest anxiety and most profound silence. The effect produced upon the House was such as I never before witnessed. The members crowded around the clerk's table to hear it. At its conclusion there was an involuntary expression of triumph and joy, that overwhelmed all Gen. Taylor's foes with mortification and dismay."

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER—ÆSOP'S FABLES.

The allusion in Gen. Taylor's letter to "the well-known fable of Æsop," has caused quite a demand for the writings of that ancient moralist. The scholars of the administration are bewildered to know to what fable reference is made. It is rumored that Mr. Marcy has devoted himself to the study of the English version of the fables—of course he is too Democratic to affect to read them in the original Greek—but he has declared that he cannot, wily as he naturally is, and tutored, as he was, in the school of the man who furnished many an illustration of the sagacity of that cunningest of all animals, the fox—he declares that he cannot tell to which fable General Taylor alludes. Æsop wrote for all time, and his fables have all the immortality of truth. It would be easy to find an application in several of the fables to the conduct of the administration towards General Taylor; but the story of the "Wolf and the Lamb," is so well known, and is so peculiarly applicable, that there is no doubt it was to that the old General referred, when he said, "the apparent determination of the Department to place me in an attitude antagonistical to the Government, has an apt illustration in the well-known fable of Æsop." Here it is; as we find it quoted to our hand in the American of this morning:

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

One hot sultry day, a Wolf and a Lamb happened to come just at the same time to quench their thirst in the stream of a brook that fell tumbling down the side of a rocky mountain. The Wolf stood upon the higher ground, and the Lamb at some distance below him. However, the Wolf, having a mind to pick a quarrel with the Lamb, asked him what he meant by disturbing the water, and making it so muddy that he could not drink? and, at the same time, demanded satisfaction. The Lamb, frightened at this threatening charge, told him, in a tone as mild as possible, that with humble submission, he could not conceive how that could be, since the water which he drank ran down from the Wolf to him, and therefore could not be disturbed so far up the stream. Be that as it may, replies the Wolf, you are a rascal, and I have been told that you used ill language concerning me behind my back, about half a year ago. Upon my word, says the Lamb, the time you mention was before I was born. The Wolf, finding it to no purpose to argue any longer against truth, fell into a great passion, snarling and foaming at the mouth as if he had been mad; and drawing near to the Lamb, Sirrah, says he, if it were not you, it was your father, and that is the same. So he seized the poor innocent, helpless thing, tore it to pieces, and made a meal of it.

But Æsop was so bent on "pointing his moral," that he never allowed the opportunity to pass to inculcate it, and therefore he said,—as if he had his eye on this very course of conduct of the administration towards Gen. Taylor:—"when cruelty and injustice are armed with power, and determined on oppression, the strongest pleas of innocence are preferred in vain, and nothing is more easy than finding pretences to criminate the unsuspecting victims of tyranny." And as this might be supposed to include only individuals, the old moralist adds this other reflection:—"How many of the degenerate, corrupt and arbitrary governments with which the civilized world has been disgraced, have exercised their vengeance upon the honest and virtuous, who have dared in bad times to speak the truth!"

Could any thing be more appropriate? The results of the battle of Buena Vista which had taken place before the letter of Gen. Taylor reached the department, may have deterred the administration from attempting to pursue the fable to its catastrophe—but it has, all must allow, lost none of the force of the original application, though Mr. Marcy was not able to gratify his desire to "make a meal" of Gen. Taylor.

Gen. Taylor.—We learn from the Mississippi Free Trader that Gen. Taylor has declined the invitation to visit the seat of government as the guest of that State. A committee of the Legislature waited upon him at his residence in Louisiana, and communicated the wishes of the Legislature. Gen. Taylor thanked the Legislature for its kindness, but declined the invitation, principally on the ground that he obtained his leave of absence for the express purpose of visiting his family, from whom he had been long separated, and of attending to his private business, which had been much neglected. He also stated that he had reported himself to the Department at Washington, and that it would be improper for him to absent himself long at a time, as important communications might be addressed to him in his absence.
Picayune.

Col. Jefferson Davis denies having propounded any interrogatory to Gen. Taylor, or having received any letter from him since his arrival in Washington.

Gen. Taylor in Missouri.—The St. Louis Republican and New Era contain a call for a mass meeting in that city, on the 22d inst., of the friends of Gen. Taylor, in order to place him before the people of Missouri for the Presidency. The Republican says:

"Whatever may be the division of opinion elsewhere, here, and in the entire State of Missouri, there is but one voice, and that is in favor of the election of Zachary Taylor to the Presidency.—This has been seen in the public meetings elsewhere held; it is visible in the sympathy which warms and animates every man, when his name and his deeds are mentioned, and it pervades every class of society. It is wonderful, indeed, how, by no art of his own—by no appeals to popular favor—the honest and brave old man has won upon the public esteem until his name is on all tongues, and the sympathies of the old and young are enlisted in his favor. It is such a testimony to the goodness of heart, the simplicity of character, to true bravery and the military services of the Patriot, as has not been given to any other individual in the last twenty-five years."

The Taylor Meeting in Cincinnati.—A public meeting of those friendly to the election of General Taylor to the Presidency, was held in Cincinnati on Wednesday evening last. The call for the meeting was signed by more than five hundred persons.

The meeting assembled in College Hall, and the turn out, says the Gazette, was tremendous—the largest perhaps that has taken place in Cincinnati since 1840.

In the course of the proceedings, there was an enthusiastic round of applause, in the midst of which the floor of the large hall where the meeting was held, was felt sensibly to sink, when there was an instantaneous rush for the door.

This accident led to the adjournment of the meeting without farther proceedings.

The Gazette states that the floor sunk about eight inches, the great weight upon it having pressed the two pillars which supported the floor into the cross walls of brick, *crushing the bricks into pieces not larger than an egg!* Looking at these flimsy foundations, the only wonder is that the pillars did not sink farther, and precipitate the whole mass above them down into the rooms below. The escape seems almost miraculous.

A Good Movement.—A bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature "for the preservation of newspapers," which authorizes the clerks of counties to subscribe and preserve in a bound form all the newspapers published in them. No better general or local history can be found than the newspapers, and in future years as matters of reference they are invaluable.

Chloroform has been administered with success in England, in a case of tetanus (lock jaw.) It proceeded from a wound of the thumb.

LONDON.—The deaths in London have reached 2,416 in a week.

REMARKS OF Mr. VINTON,

In the House of Representatives, on Direct Taxes, &c.

Mr. VINTON wished to say a few words on a topic which had arisen within a day or two, in the course of the discussion which had now occupied the House for some time. It had not been Mr. V.'s intention to take any part in this debate; nor should he had not the topic been broached to which he had just alluded; he meant the project of direct taxation, contained in the amendment which had been proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Wilmot.)

The resolutions on which the House were now acting proposed a reference of the several subjects contained in the message of the President to both Houses of Congress; but the message said nothing on the subject of direct taxation, and therefore it was that Mr. V. did not wish to see any amendment on that subject appended to the resolutions of reference.

But he had other reasons for this unwillingness. The gentleman from North Carolina, over the way, (Mr. McKay,) had said to the House on Saturday last, unless this war was brought speedily to a close, he should make an appeal directly to the People to support it. He wished to ask whether by this appeal he meant the proposal of direct taxes?

Mr. McKAY. I said so, if the war should continue. I do not see what right the gentleman has to interrogate me. I will explain at a proper time.

Mr. VINTON, resuming. Well, sir, the expression "appeal to the purse of the people" was language unknown to the constitution. The gentleman, he presumed, meant direct taxation. That was becoming, it seemed, a very popular doctrine of late in the ranks of the Democracy. They had heard it broached at the last Congress by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett,) and he was sorry to hear it now advocated by his friend from Indiana, (Mr. Smith.) Mr. V. had risen to say that he never should vote to lay a direct tax so long as any other means remained by which the revenues of the country could be replenished. And because that idea seemed to have met with some acceptance in the House, and was now, as he understood, endorsed to some extent by the able and eloquent gentleman from Indiana, Mr. V. felt it right and obligatory that something should be said now, before the People should be led astray upon the subject.

When this war had been commenced the country had a revenue system which, did it exist at present, would have brought into the Treasury many millions more than were now to be found there. The Executive made the war, and thereby necessarily increased to a great extent the public expenditure. The war was declared in May; and what had happened immediately after? In July the party in power established the Subtreasury, and by so doing cut itself off from aid derived from our banking institutions and from the use of the ordinary currency of the country. That was the first step taken by those in power after commencing a war. What next? While the national expenses were constantly increasing they abolished the existing tariff of duties, and substituted another in its place by which at least one-third of the accruing revenue was stricken off at a single blow.

Now, there existed in the country two opposing parties on the subject of taxation and of trade; the free trade party and the protection party. The doctrines of the free-trade party ended necessarily in direct taxation. Thither they tended, and there they ended of necessity. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Wilmot, was a free-trade man, and so far his introduction of an amendment in favor of direct taxation was all quite consistent.—Mr. V. was not a free trade man; and he never would agree to impose a direct tax while a system of indirect taxation would answer the purposes of Government. But how would this system of direct taxes operate in practice? Suppose Congress should impose a direct tax; had gentlemen considered how it would work? The example of direct taxation in the last war, which had been quoted in defence of the scheme now, was no precedent for him. The war tax of the last war was a tax of necessity; and if the same necessity existed now Mr. V. would resort to it again, with whatever reluctance. In our last war we were situated very much, as to revenue from abroad, as Mexico was now; all our ports were occupied or blockaded by the vessels of the enemy, and the revenue from imports was of course cut off entirely. In that state of affairs we had nothing to resort to but internal taxes to support the war. But was that our condition now? Were we thrown upon the same necessity in this war? Every one knew we were not; on the contrary, Mr. V. believed it would be perfectly easy, by a due adjustment of our revenue system, to obtain an income of forty millions; and he agreed with the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Smith, that all that would be wanted.

But here he would say to the opposition that they had only to stand still and wait the progress of time and of events, and these would accomplish all for us that we could desire; these would do more for us than we could do for ourselves.—We had already arrived at that point when not only war revenues were needed, but a largely greater income would be permanently needed than was now realized from the present reduced tariff. The great issue would have to be presented—it must be, of necessity—whether we would go into a system of direct taxation, or whether we would review our entire revenue system; and while, on the one hand, we provided to meet the necessities of the Government, we should, on the other, do something to protect the labor of the country. For himself, he was in favor of bestowing some attention on the wants of the people while he was making provision to supply the wants of their Government.

These were the two great systems which were submitted to the consideration of the people and of their representatives. The Administration would be compelled to recommend the one or the other. The thing was inevitable; there was no escape from it. Mr. V. was for no opiates, no anodynes, no small doses. He was not for a tax on tea and coffee; he was for going much further and much deeper. He was for looking into the condition of our iron interest, our cotton and our woollen manufactures. These great interests of the country were in great danger from the revulsion which had taken place, especially the iron interest. He went for the whole protective system or for none.—When the Administration should have recommended the one or the other alternative, Mr. V. would be prepared to consider and to act upon it. If they gave up a tariff, we must necessarily have direct taxation. Congress would then have to choose between protecting the people by a tariff of duties that would supply the wants of Government, while it covered the interests of our own labor, and grinding them by a system of direct taxation. This (said Mr. V.) is their system; the other is ours.

Have gentlemen considered how a direct tax would operate on the different parts of the country? Do they remember that property of the same kind and of the same value would be taxed at different rates in different States? This difference results from that provision of the constitution which directs that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the States according to their population.—To show how it would operate, take, for example, the proposition submitted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Wilmot,) and let us see how his tax of five millions would be raised. Ohio has one-tenth part of the population of the Union; she would therefore be assessed with five hundred thousand dollars, which would be paid by a direct assessment on the property of the people of that State. But has Ohio one-tenth part of the property of the Union, or any thing like it? Indiana having on this floor the same number of Representatives with Massachusetts, the two States would pay an equal share of these five millions. It would be comparatively a light burden on Massachusetts and a grievous one on Indiana. The tax is increased upon the property of a State, not in proportion to its wealth, but to its poverty.—From those who have much, little is taken; but from those who have little, nothing of that little is left. This provision of the constitution must have had its origin in an idea entertained by its framers that the legislation of Congress would be vastly more local and exclusive in its benefits than experience has shown to be the case. It is the price which the constitution imposes for the supposed local advantage that would be derived by a State by having a representation here. Our experience is all the other way. While the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Smith) was speaking, I endeavored to recall to my recollection any one measure of any great moment in which, during almost twenty years that I have been here, I gave a vote different from what I would have given if I had been a member from Massachusetts or Louisiana instead of Ohio, without being able to remember a single one. The great commercial and trading interests of the country are so interwoven together and so identified, the interior and the seaboard are so bound together, that a true representation of one is a representation of the other. Beyond the advancement of those great and general interests, which promote the good of all, what benefit is conferred on the interior? None whatever; and it is for this reason, aside from the oppressive nature of the tax itself, that this mode of raising revenue should be resorted to only when all others fail. The estimated expenditure of the Government for the present year exceeds sixty-two millions of dollars. What would be the effect of such a tax on Ohio?

She already raises for the purpose of meeting her own public debt, and carrying on her own Government, one million and a quarter dollars per annum by direct taxation. Add six millions, her share of what will be necessary to carry you through one year of this war, and the direct taxes assessed on the people of that State will be equal not merely to all her gold and silver, but to all her bank paper besides—will be equal to the whole circulation of the State. Now, I am going into no such taxation as that. I do not, by my action, give any countenance to any such thing, here or elsewhere. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I countenance no such thing.

The agricultural States of the West and South, the agricultural States every where, cannot stand this description of taxation. It is nowhere but in the great commercial and manufacturing districts of this country, and where there is a great accumulation of personal property, that the thing can be borne for a day. There is not a single Southern or Western State that can live for a day under such a system; and I am not disposed for a moment to countenance the idea that we are to resort to that system of taxation on account of this war in which we are involved. As I said when I rose, we have nothing to do but to bide our time; by the progress of events they who are in power would be compelled to come to us and ask that that protection and those revenues be restored which they voluntarily took away. That is my doctrine. When they repent and come back, when the prodigal returns, we will receive him kindly. I will wait for that.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

An able paper from the pen of Professor George Tucker, late of the University of Virginia, examining the annual Report of Secretary Walker on the Finances, is published in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for the present month. Secretary Walker's Report has been lauded to the skies by men who, we are satisfied, have never perused it even, as well as by others, who, if they have read, do not comprehend one half of it. This we say without intending at all to disparage the critics—for, we hold it to be no discredit to any one not to be able to understand a document, which, as in this case, is, we believe, to a great extent incomprehensible to the writer himself. Nor are we surprised, that, not being able to penetrate the Secretary's meaning, they nevertheless eulogized his Report; for, in the first place, it is sometimes the case that readers, puzzled and confounded by what they conceive to be the profundity of one who sets himself up as a teacher, are apt to extol the work, though all may be Greek to them, rather than run the hazard of having their own ignorance suspected—while in this particular case, every "Democrat" is bound, of course, to swear by the wonderful financial genius, who is the perpetual theme of the Union's admiration, but who nevertheless might have gone down to an obscure grave, had not the sagacious Mr. Polk placed him at the head of the Treasury Department!

After adverting to the fact that the annual expositions from the Executive Departments, instead of being mere statements of facts, for the information of the people, consist rather of elaborate vindications of the measures of the Administration, while they ought to be read with the same caution and searching scrutiny with which we would examine the pleadings of a special advocate, Prof. Tucker proceeds to make the following brief exposition of a remarkable error in Mr. Walker's Report:

"Mr. Walker, referring to his report of July 1846, says that he had therein estimated the annual value of the products of the United States at *three thousand millions* of dollars. As this was nearly three times as much as they were estimated but six years before, the report of July, 1846, was inspected; when it was found that Mr. Walker, on loose and conjectural data, had there estimated the annual product at *two thousand millions*. This error of a thousand millions of dollars is well calculated to lessen our confidence in Mr. Walker's accuracy of judgment as well as of memory; for, taking out the women and children, it supposes the average production of each man to be about *six hundred dollars;* or deducting only the children, the average product of each male and female above the age of sixteen to be *three hundred dollars*—a result which he ought to have known was physically and morally impossible. In truth, after making a liberal allowance for the increased quantity of our annual products since 1840, as well as the advance in the price of provisions, no one familiar with principles of political arithmetic would estimate them in July, 1846, at more than from sixteen to seventeen hundred millions of dollars."

Mr. Gallatin on the Expenses of the War.—Mr. Gallatin has published a pamphlet on the expenses of the war, in which he shows, from reason and from history, how ruinous war is upon national, commercial and individual prosperity. It is a masterly exposition of the financial questions connected with the Mexican war; and the immense burthens which it will impose on our government, in debts and losses, are demonstrated in figures.

He is opposed to the war—opposed to it because it was commenced by a violation of the Constitution—and he opposes its further prosecution because, under the inevitable consequences which must follow its continuance, it would inevitably lead to the subjugation and annexation of all Mexico.

On one point Mr. Gallatin states a fact incontestable. The administration talk about having security for the future. He well says this is "really too ridiculous!" "No one can suppose that Mexico will ever invade the United States."

We have the whole matter in our own hands. Whatever conditions of peace we want, we have only to say, and Mexico is in no condition now, nor is it probable she ever will be hereafter, to dispute it with us. If the war is continued, we must continue it—Mexico cannot. She is prostrate and powerless; and for the administration to set up a plea that the war must be continued till security is obtained for the future, is but a pretence to cover some political scheme, which it is not deemed opportune now for them to avow.
Baltimore Patriot.

"INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS."

The Union of Friday night, under this imposing caption, gives us a brief editorial notice of Mr. Sevier's elaborate speech on the Ten Regiment Bill on the previous day. We looked over it, of course, with some anxiety; and we found that the following is the sum and substance of the "developments," which, as they are endorsed by the Union, we take it for granted, the Senator was authorized to make by the President himself:

"He declared that the President was anxious to make a treaty of peace with Mexico; that he wished for nothing but a fair and adequate indemnity; that he never went for the whole of Mexico; that he disclaimed it, and that he wished to preserve, as he had declared in his message, the nationality of Mexico. Mr. Sevier also declared that the President wished, indeed, "security for the future," and that he would be satisfied with making peace with such a stable government as had existed under Paredes; and that he would make a treaty with such a government as the *present*, with Pena y Pena as the President, and with the Congress at Queretaro.

"There were other interesting revelations brought out in the course of Mr. Sevier's speech, or upon the questions of Mr. Foote addressed to Mr. Bell. In reply to the queries which were put to him by these two Senators, he said he had not heard of any treaty being formed by Mr. Trist or General Scott, and he did not believe that any of the Whig Senators had any information on the matter."

The latter paragraph, we suppose, puts the *quietus* on the Peace rumors recently afloat, and which seem to be as current in the city of Mexico as in the city of Washington.

That the President is anxious to make peace, if he can dictate the terms, may be true; but then when he proposes terms which he knows will be rejected, his "anxiety" cannot be very intense. And if it be true that he desires to preserve the nationality of Mexico, we must say that the policy of the Administration, if persisted in, will in all probability thwart that desire. The terms proposed by Mr. Trist, for example, demanded the cession to the United States of about one-half of the territory of the Mexican Republic; and if, as Gen. Cass recently said on the floor of the Senate, our demands are to increase with every day's protraction of the war, it cannot be long before "indemnity for the past and security for the future" will require the surrender of the whole! So thinks Gen. Cass, who went on to say: "What we would have accepted last year, or even at the commencement of the present campaign, we may well refuse now; and what we would accept now, we may well refuse after a few months. And how much the public sentiment of this country may demand a year or two years hence, if the war continues so long, I do not pretend to predict. *We may have to try the great experiment, so much dreaded by the Senators from South Carolina and Kentucky, and make the domains of Mexico our own.*" If, then, the President be sincere in his professed desire to preserve the nationality of Mexico, he should adopt the line of policy recommended by Mr. Calhoun, which will enable him to secure that object, instead of adhering to the opposite course, by which its nationality must inevitably be destroyed, whether he "desire" it or not.—*R. Whig.*

New Administration Leader in the Senate.—The National Whig, at Washington, says it is informed, on the best authority, that Gen. Houston is to assume the leadership of the administration in the Senate. On the Ten Regiment Bill he will develope just so much of the administration policy, in regard to Mexico, as may be deemed proper to be made known.—Mr. Cass has been thrown overboard by the administration.

SEMI-OFFICIAL.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1848.

The terms of the treaty which General Scott and Mr. Trist have made in Mexico, and which is nothing but a *projet*, as it is made without authority and not binding on either party, are, as I once informed you, substantially the same as those offered by Mr. Buchanan, through Mr. Trist, to the Mexican Commissioners, viz:—the Rio Grande on the Atlantic side, and the Gila on the Pacific. The sum of money which is to be paid for Upper California may be $15,000,000, which is decidedly too much after the six or seven battles we have fought in sight of the city of Mexico. The treaty concluded by Scott and Trist, you may depend on it, had a good deal to do with the difficulties that occurred among the officers of our army in Mexico. Worth and Pillow both denounced it.

Lieut. Cantwell.—We are much pleased to see that Lieut. Cantwell, our former townsman, and well known to this community, has returned once more to our midst from Mexico, unscathed and unhurt. He has returned as we learn, on the recruiting service. His health which was bad before he left Mexico, is we are happy to learn, much restored. Lieut. Cantwell, it will be recollected, accompanied Maj. Lally's train which left Vera Cruz on the 7th of August, and which had literally to fight its way through to Jalapa.
Wilmington Journal.

A Philadelphia Physician has tried *Chloroform for Asthma*, in his own person, with eminent success. He was relieved in a few minutes.

Public Lecture.—The Rev. J. J. Brantly will deliver a Public Lecture before the Fayetteville Library Institute, on Tuesday Evening next, at the Lafayette Hall. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. To defray the expense of room, lights, &c. 12½ cents will be charged for admittance of gentlemen. No charge for ladies.
Feb'y 12.

REMOVED.—F. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON have removed to the new Brick Store, north-east Market Square, known as the Shackelford corner, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.
Feb. 15, 1848. 2-1m

Telegraph.—The remaining instalments in the Washington and New Orleans Magnetic Telegraph Company are now due. Subscribers will be called upon to-day and to-morrow.
D. G. MACRAE
Feb'y 15.

Just received and for sale.—No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, in barrels and half barrels.
B. ROSE & SON.
Feb. 14, 1848. 2-3w

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS
Feb. 14, 1848. 2t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1848.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

WHIG CONVENTION.

We are authorized to announce, that Tuesday, the 22d of February, has been agreed on for holding A WHIG CONVENTION in this City, to nominate a Candidate for Governor, to be voted for in August next, *vice* His Excellency Gov. Graham.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.—The Whigs of Anson held a meeting on the 5th inst.—Wm. E. Troy, Esq in the Chair and Calvin Myers, Esq. Secretary,—and adopted resolutions presented by a Committee consisting of Johnson R. Hargrave, Atlas J. Dargan, and Absalom Myers, Esqrs., complimenting Gov. Graham, declining to express any preference for a candidate but pledging themselves cordially to support whoever may be the nominee of the Convention. They appointed as Delegates to the Convention, Messrs. Absalom Myers, Atlas J. Dargan, John W. Cameron, Dr. Wm. P. Jennings, James A. Leak, Joseph White, Albert Myers, Dr. John B. Cottrell, John Smith, Esq., Eben Nelms, Dudley D. Daniel, John Grady, David Huntley, William Allen, Esq., Robert J. Raiford, Joshua Allen, Walter F. Burns, Joseph W. Allen, Benton Burns, John W. Flake; Wm. J. Ledbetter, William H. Cox, Thomas Diggs, Wilson Allen, Benjamin Buchanan, Nelson P. Liles, Lemuel D. Bennett, and Wm. E. Troy.

The meeting also adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we thoroughly approve of the positions taken by our distinguished Senator, the Hon. George E. Badger, in his late able speech in the Senate of the United States on the ten regiment bill, and especially as to the acquisition of foreign territory, believing that he has therein faithfully and truly presented the views and sentiments of a large majority of the people of North Carolina, of both parties, and advocated what we believe to be the true policy of our Government.

BLADEN COUNTY.—We learn that a Whig Meeting was held in Bladen on Thursday last, Col. A. J. Byrne, Chairman, and Thos. C. Smith, Esq. and Dr. Neill Graham, Secretaries, at which Mr. Stanly was nominated for Governor, and a number of Delegates to the Convention appointed.—We have not received an official account of the proceedings, but learn that the following, (and perhaps other gentlemen,) were appointed Delegates to the Convention, viz: Col. A. J. Byrne, Thos. C. Smith, Dr. Neill Graham, Major J. S. Pearson, Dr. John S. Richardson, Salter Lloyd, Thos. O. Brown, John B. Brown, Edmund Richardson, Charles Colvin, Col. John O. Daniel, A. J. Troy, John Smith, Jas. I. McDugald, Gillespie McDugald, Richard S. Gillespie, John McDowell, Wm. S. Johnson, Thos. H. Lane, John A. Robeson, David S. Melvin, Arch'd McMillan, George Cromartie, Duncan Cromartie, Willie A. Atkinson, J. W. Russ, J. D. Russ, J. J. D. Lucas, Wm. Lucas, Major Neill McDougald, Col. Iver McMillan.

In Northampton County, Hon. Wm. B. Shepard was nominated, and 22 Delegates appointed.

In Caldwell County, ten Delegates were appointed.

In Wilkes, 17 Delegates were appointed.

In Washington County, Josiah Collins, Esq was nominated for Governor; but he appeared before the meeting and declined having his name brought forward.

In all of the above counties, Gov. Graham was handsomely complimented for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

In Cabarrus county, Gov. Graham was complimented, no nomination made, and 28 Delegates appointed to the Convention.

The Whigs of Stokes county complimented Gov. Graham, nominated Mr. Stanly, and appointed 13 Delegates to the Convention.

The Whigs of Guilford remembered Mr. Clay and Gov. Graham in their resolutions, nominated Col. Joyner for Governor, and appointed 100 Delegates to the Convention.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—It will be seen that the Whig members of Congress have recommended that the Convention meet in Philadelphia on the 7th of June next. The place was fixed on in accordance with a resolution of the great Ratification Convention at Baltimore in 1844.

We are glad to see in almost all quarters a determination expressed to give a hearty support to the nominee of the Convention.

Our Whig State Convention will of course recommend the immediate adoption of measures to have North Carolina fully represented in the National Convention.

THE RAIL ROAD SURVEY.—The Engineers engaged to make the Survey of the route for the Rail Road from Raleigh through this place to Camden, arrived here a few days ago, and, after making the necessary preparations, commenced the work on yesterday morning. They go first to Raleigh, by one route, will return by another, and then proceed South to Cheraw, and Camden.

DEATH OF JUDGE DANIEL OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—It is with profound regret that we record the death, at Raleigh, on Thursday evening last, of this distinguished Jurist, who has been a member of our highest Judicial Tribunal for more than fifteen years, and a Judge of the Superior Courts for seventeen years previous to his election to the Supreme Court Bench. He was first appointed Judge on the 2d of March 1816—within a few weeks of 32 years ago. He was a man of sound judgment, not brilliant, but clear and vigorous, and his opinions commanded the entire respect of the Profession.

We learn that his health has been failing for two years past. A letter from one who knew him well, to his friend in this town, says,—

"He died quietly and peaceably. He requested Dr. Stith on Tuesday to send for Dr. Mason, he wished to commune—observing to the Doctor, "you know when a man has done all he is commanded to do, he can do no more." The communion was administered—on Wednesday he made his will—as I before observed, he died quietly. He was an amiable man, and did not have in his composition the elements of strife. No malice, or guile, mingled in his nature, and his tongue was as free from evil speaking as that of any one I have ever met with. He seemed to be in charity with all mankind. I learn that in his neighborhood he will be greatly missed—the doors of his barn being ever open to the needy. Peace be with him."

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.—The letter of Gen. Taylor to the Secretary of War, which will be found in this paper, has excited universal admiration with the Whigs, and even escapes the criticism of the Locofocos. It is said to have been written *on the night before the battle of Buena Vista*, though it bears date after that battle. The brave old General first killed off "the enemy in his rear," and then went to work to rout the enemy in front. It would be hard to say which had the worst of it, the Administration or its pet Santa Anna.

On Friday last the body of Mr. Archibald McDonald, of this county, was found in Big Rockfish Creek, below McRae's Bridge. A Jury of Inquest was summoned, who report that he was accidentally drowned, by falling into the stream on his way home at night.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL'S MISREPRESENTATION OF MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.—The Journal has been insisting on it that Mr. Badger declared in his late speech that "he cannot vote any more men to carry on the war." The speech itself shows that Mr. Badger took no such ground. But by turning over the pages of the Congressional Globe, we have found an incident which shows how entirely correct was the view we presented of our distinguished Senator's course, and how much he is misrepresented by the Journal. Bear in mind what the Journal says, and then read the following proceedings of the Senate of the 6th January, from the Congressional Globe, (page 121):—

"By Mr. Badger, from the Committee on Military Affairs: A bill to promote the filling up of vacancies in the regiments and companies of volunteers now in the service of the United States.

"The bill having been read a first time—

"Mr. Badger said he would ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to take up this bill for consideration. Many officers now here had been sent home for the purpose of filling up the vacancies which had occurred in their corps. These officers find themselves in great difficulty, inasmuch as the existing law authorizing a bounty of twelve dollars to every soldier of the regular army to be paid him on enlistment has not been extended to the volunteer corps. They have, therefore, found it impossible to raise volunteers to supply the deficiencies in the different corps. The interests of the service require that the regiments should be filled without delay. In the New York regiments alone there are twelve hundred required; and it is indispensable that they should be raised and transported without delay. They ought to be in Mexico before March, that they may have left Vera Cruz before the setting in of the sickly season, which usually commences in April; so that any delay in the action on this bill might prevent the sending the troops in such a condition as to insure their efficiency on reaching the seat of war. The object of this bill is to extend the bounty now allowed to regulars, to such volunteers as may be recruited to fill vacancies in the regiments now in the service. The emergency is great, and as some delay may take place in the passage of the bill to increase the army, which is now pending, it is to be hoped that this bill will be permitted to pass through to day. There was no division of opinion in the committee as to the propriety of the measure, and probably there would be none in the Senate."

The bill was accordingly read a second time, by unanimous consent, was amended on motion of Mr. Davis, read a third time, again by unanimous consent, and *passed*.

The whole process of reporting and passing the bill probably did not occupy fifteen minutes; whereas, if any single member, Whig or Loco, had objected, the rules of the Senate would have forbidden more than one reading on any one day: it would have required three days to pass the bill. This shows that not only Mr. Badger but the whole Whig party in the Senate gave prompt assistance to enable the government to fill up the ranks.

The position of Mr. Badger is plain enough to one who is willing to see it fairly. In the first place, for the further prosecution of the war he is in favor of employing volunteers, rather than regulars, because volunteers generally have more at stake in the community than the regular soldiers, who in the language of Mr Cass, the President's Military organ in the Senate, are but so many "machines" in the hands of the President.

Next, he is of opinion, that, for all legitimate purposes, according to the Administration's own showing, the force now in service, with the additions already authorized to fill up depleted ranks, are ample. And lastly, he is doubtless opposed to creating 500 new officers for the ten regiments, and fastening upon the country the heavy expense of paying them, when the officers already in the service are obliged to scatter themselves all over the country to hunt up men to fill the ranks of the regiments already authorized. It is officially reported to Congress that the regular army lacks 8,000 men of being full. The officers to command these 8,000 men are already in the field, and receiving at least half a million of dollars a year of pay. Why not fill their ranks before making another batch of officers, with no soldiers to command, but with authority to draw another half a million of dollars from the treasury?

We are thus particular in correcting the misrepresentations of the Journal, because that paper has declared its determination to appeal to the people of North Carolina at the next August election on this very matter; and, as experience has shown, that we can hope for no correction, no statement of the truth, from any Locofoco paper in this State, we wish the Whigs at least to be well and correctly informed on the subject.

THE TEN REGIMENT BILL.—The passage of this bill through the Senate is becoming more doubtful. It will be seen that during the last week, two Administration Senators, Messrs. Hunter and Niles, delivered speeches against the bill and against the war policy of the President. Four Senators belonging to the party have already spoken against it, viz: Messrs. Calhoun, Butler, Hunter and Niles.

DIRECT TAXES.—We publish a brief but able speech against a resort to direct taxation, by Mr. Vinton of Ohio, the distinguished Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It is to the point, and is worth studying.

The only proposition to lay a direct tax has come from a Locofoco, Mr. Wilmot; and although Gen. McKay declared his determination, if peace were not made, or likely to be made, during this session of Congress, himself to vote for a direct tax, yet the Union is so well satisfied that such a tax will effectually prostrate any party that levies it, as to read Mr. Wilmot out of the party for the proposition. Why does it not deal out the same measure to Gen. McKay?

The N. Y. Globe (Locofoco,) says that a direct tax is "the only honest method of supporting government," whether in peace or war. Mr. Rhett of S. C. was formerly, and is now probably, in favor of that system, so is the Democratic Review; so is the Union's own N. Y. Correspondent, who lately proclaimed, through that paper, without the Editor's dissent, that "direct taxation is essentially democratic, and has only to be brought before the people to find favor with the majority."

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The Sarah Sands has brought English papers to the 21st ult. The demand for Cotton at Liverpool had been good, but holders had shown an increased disposition to sell, and prices of Uplands had fallen ⅛d. Fair Uplands were quoted at 4⅜d. (9c.) Flour had declined, but partly recovered again from the fall.

BREADSTUFFS.—The amount of breadstuffs imported into England from June 28, 1846 to Nov. 5, 1847, is officially stated by the Board of Trade at £33,452,775, or $167,000,000. The average annual amount before this period was about $25,000,000. Is it wonderful that distress was produced by this *loss* of $142,000,000 beyond the ordinary expenses?

A HUMBUG.—The following amusing memorial was presented to the Senate a few days ago:—

By Mr. Johnson, of Maryland: From John Golder, who states that in the year 1835 he discovered and invented an improvement in the art and science of public finance, by which credit can be created and effectually sustained, and commerce and manufactures promoted on less capital than old systems afford, and for which he purchased a patent right; that Congress was memorialized on the subject, and his memorial had been referred but not reported on, and his right infringed by the sub treasury law, which defeated all his plans.—That, by the negligence of the committee in failing to report, he lost a contract for negotiating a loan; and asks to be remunerated for the injury he has sustained by the infringement.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 7th, after the ordinary morning business, Mr. Hunter of Virginia spoke at length in opposition to the Ten Regiment Bill. He declared himself at the outset, without reserve, opposed to the policy of the administration, and proceeded to depict in glaring colors, the dangerous results which threatened inevitably to attend that policy—results, which could not otherwise than vitally affect the dearest liberties and institutions of our country. He advocated with warmth and earnestness the line of policy recommended by Mr. Calhoun, asserting as his belief that it would prove the best, most direct means of securing an honorable peace.

Mr. H. said he was sorry to discover signs of a growing disposition for a war of conquest—he was startled when he heard the subject of annexation of all Mexico broached upon that floor—and although he was glad when he heard the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations disavow any desire on the part of the Executive for the entire subjugation of the Mexican Republic, he could not be insensible to the pregnant observations at the conclusion of that gentleman's remarks, that the current of events might lead to such a result.

He preferred the line suggested by the Senator from Mississippi, (Jefferson Davis,) extending from Tampico to the Sierra Madre—which would not only be most secure in defence, but enable us to keep up trade, and be less expensive than any other. He should oppose taking it as a *permanent* boundary line. To retire would not discredit our arms—policy dictated it; and as conquerors it was left for us to determine how to end the war—this could be done with honor.

[Mr. Hunter is a Democrat.]

On Tuesday, the joint resolutions of thanks to Gens. Scott and Taylor, were received from the House and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Miller of New Jersey spoke against the Ten Regiment Bill, contending that the force at present in Mexico was sufficient for all the legitimate purposes of the war, and granting an increase by the Senate would be tantamount to sanctioning the entire conquest of Mexico.

On Wednesday, after the morning business, the Ten Regiment bill was taken up, and Mr. Niles took the floor, and opposed the bill, and depicted, in strong terms, the evils arising from the war. He declared himself opposed to the policy of the Administration, as calculated to entangle us with Mexico, beyond our power of being able to extricate ourselves.

Mr. N., in conclusion, declared himself in favor of withdrawing our forces from the heart of the Mexican territory, retaining possession of New Mexico and California. For this object, and for this object alone, would he vote for an increase of the army, and then only to such an extent as would be necessary to accomplish that end.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Hunt asked general consent to introduce a resolution of thanks to Gen. Scott and the officers and men under his command, "for their uniform gallantry and good conduct, conspicuously displayed at the siege and capture of the city of Vera Cruz and Castle of San Juan de Ulua, March 29, 1847, and in the successive battles of Cerro Gordo, April 18th; Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco, August 19th and 20th: and for the victories achieved in front of the city of Mexico, September 8th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, and the capture of the metropolis September 14th, 1847, in which the Mexican troops, greatly superior in numbers, and with every advantage of position, were in every conflict signally defeated by the American arms." And also that the President cause a gold medal, with suitable emblematical devices, to be prepared and presented to Gen. Scott, "as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his valor, skill, and judicious conduct in the memorable campaign of 1847."

Mr. Sawyer of Ohio *objected* to the introduction of the resolution; but the House, greatly to its credit, suspended the rules, by a vote of more than two-thirds, and the resolution was read three times and passed, 197 yeas to 1 nay, (Giddings of Ohio.)

Mr. Stephens, (after objection, and a suspension of the rules,) moved a similar vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor, his officers and men, and a gold medal to Gen. Taylor, "for their indomitable valor, skill, and good conduct, conspicuously displayed on the 22d and 23d days of February last, in the battle of Buena Vista, in defeating a Mexican army of more than four times their number, consisting of chosen troops under their favorite commander, Gen. Santa Anna, and thereby obtaining a victory over the enemy, which, for its signal and brilliant character, is unsurpassed in the military annals of the world." This resolution also was passed, 181 votes to 1.

It is made the duty of the President, by the resolutions, to communicate them to the Generals, "in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the object thereof."

Mr. Giddings moved a vote of thanks to Albert Gallatin, for his writings on the subject of the war. Laid on the table, (rejected,) 132 to 45.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, a call was made for correspondence with Gen. Taylor; and on motion of Mr. Houston of Ala. a call for all correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gens. Taylor and Scott, and between Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist.

Mr. Wilmot of Penn. (Locofoco,) occupied an hour in a "personal explanation," in reply to two articles abusive of him by the Editor of the Union. The Union had scolded and ridiculed him for offering the proposition to raise five millions by direct taxation, as "an idle scheme of a mischievous ally," and had plainly told him, that if he wished to co-operate with the party, he must act with them, support the measures of finance laid down by the Administration as "its platform," &c. To this Mr. Wilmot replied with bitterness, with scorn, and with ridicule. He spoke of Mr. Ritchie as in "his second childhood, more feeble and more helpless than his first;" as having done more than any other hundred men to weaken and divide the party; as insolently telling him, a member of the House, what platform he must stand on, or receive the lash. According to this principle, the Representative has no right to think or act for himself, or for his constituents, but must follow blindly the path marked out for him. Mr. W. read extracts from Mr. Ritchie's Enquirer, to show what sort of a counsellor he was, in which the election of Gen. Jackson was deprecated "as a curse upon our country," as "one who would convert the whole country into one great camp," as one "inferior to Adams and Crawford," as "too little of a statesman, too rash, too violent in his temper," as one who could not "interpret the plain expression of one law," &c. [Who will say that Mr. Ritchie was not once in the habit of telling the truth?] Mr. Wilmot went on to show what Gen. Jackson thought of Mr. Ritchie: "Ritchie is the greatest scoundrel in America:" "that infamous press, the Richmond Enquirer. If such a corrupt press as the Richmond Enquirer were to approbate my conduct, I should think that in some unguarded moment I had committed some great moral impropriety." This is what Gen. Jackson thought of Ritchie, and in his last moments he labored to prevent the calamity of displacing Blair & Rives and putting up Ritchie as the organ. Mr. Wilmot quoted from Ritchie to show his hostility to Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury. And wound up by declaring that these attacks on himself were made because he would not be a tool of Mr. Buchanan, as "an aspirant for the Presidency, in whose interest the Union is enlisted." But he would prefer any other Democrat for the Presidency, than this reviler of Madison and opponent of the war. He charged that Mr. Buchanan had interfered in the Senatorial election in Pennsylvania, and had written to Maine, to induce the Governor to appoint a particular individual Senator in place of Mr. Fairfield.

Here Mr. Brown, another Pennsylvania Locofoco member, rose and said that he knew the fact that Mr. Wilmot himself wanted to be elected Senator. There were loud cries to order, and great confusion. Mr. Wilmot said this was not true; and went on denouncing Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Thompson, another Locofoco from Pennsylvania, denounced Mr. Wilmot as actuated by a spirit of malignity and selfishness, desirous of pulling others down to his own level. He denied that Mr. Buchanan was an opposer of the war of 1812, and said that he supported it on the stump and in the lines at Baltimore.

And so this family quarrel ended in the House; but the Union continues to launch its bolts at Mr. Wilmot.

On Tuesday after the morning business, the House took up the Loan Bill.

Mr. Vinton moved to strike out *eighteen* millions dollars the amount called for by the bill, and substitute therefor *sixteen* millions. Mr. V. argued the whole question of the financial condition of the Government, and predicted that more money would be needed than was now asked for. He showed that the receipts were constantly over-estimated and the expenditures as regularly under-estimated, and that the consequence was, calls like the present to make good deficiencies. Up to July 1847, the over-estimate was five millions, and the under-estimate four, making a difference, or error, of nine millions. This year, the error is already admitted to amount to sixteen millions, and Mr. V. thinks it will be much more. And he showed, that if the war lasts till July 1849, the public debt will amount to *upwards of one hundred millions of dollars!* We regret that the speech came to hand too late for publication in this week's Observer.

Mr. Ligon next occupied the attention of the committee with a speech against improvements by the Federal Government.

On Wednesday, Mr. Botts, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for filling up vacancies in the present regiments; proposing to give additional bounties and providing for the transportation home of the sick soldiers in Mexico. Read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then went into Committee, (Mr. Botts in the chair) and took up the loan bill.

Mr. Fisher, of Ohio, Locofoco, addressed the committee upon the question, stating his opposition to the war and manner of its prosecution by the Administration.

Mr. Thomas, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, in defence of the Executive and his measures.

Nothing important in either House on Thursday, and nothing later received.

We regret to learn that Mr. Barringer, of North Carolina, has been for several days detained from his seat in the House of Representatives by indisposition.—*National Intelligencer, Feb. 10.*

TRICKS OF THE UNION.—It will be recollected that the proposition of Mr. Wilmot, Locofoco, to lay a direct tax of five millions, which had been adopted in committee of the whole, (where the yeas and nays are not taken,) was afterwards rejected in the House, by yeas and nays, 143 to 44. This result was announced by the Union in a most singular manner. "Fortunately it was rejected, several of the Whigs voting against it." *Several of the Whigs!* Why no less than *seventy-two* of the 143 were Whigs. But the readers of the Union are left to suppose that all who voted against a direct tax, except "several" Whigs, are Locofocos. Of those who voted *for it*, the proportion of Whigs and Locos was not materially different. Whigs 24, Locos 19, Independent 1.

DESIRE FOR PEACE.—The following extract from a late letter of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, expresses, we have not the least doubt, the desire of considerate men of both parties, all over the country:—

"The feeling in favor of peace is manifestly increasing, not only here, but all over the country. This results, no doubt, from the fact, that the people begin to see and experience the evil effects of a continuance of hostilities upon all the various interests of the nation. An immense public debt, of not less than seventy millions of dollars, at the end of the present fiscal year, it is now apparent, will be one of the fruits of the war. This, together with innumerable other disasters growing out of it, has opened the eyes of many to the true state of affairs; and, unless I am very much mistaken, the day is not distant, when the general voice of the people will demand of Congress and the Government such measures as will lead to an early termination of the conflict."

ADMINISTRATION ESTIMATES.—At the last session of Congress the President stated that a loan of twenty-three millions would be ample to carry on the war till July 1848. Well, Congress granted the loan to that amount. The money was obtained. But does it suffice to pay for the war to next July? Not exactly. At this session the Secretary first applied for a loan of eighteen millions more. Then he discovered a mistake of seven millions, and informed Congress that a loan of twelve millions would do. But a little while afterwards, he swells the amount to sixteen millions.

At the commencement of this session the public debt was reported by the Secretary to be $45,659,659 40. Add the loan now asked for, and the debt on the 1st of July next will be $61,659,659 40.

If the public debt thus goes on increasing at the rate of 40 millions a year, what will it be if the Spanish blood in Mexico should protract the war ten or twenty years longer? Perhaps Mr. Walker can tell.

And then, after conquering Mexico, the laws of nations will oblige us to pay, in addition to our own debt, the debt of Mexico to England, France, &c. If we refuse to do this, we shall have wars with those nations on our hands. The Mexican debt, thus to be assumed, is said to be eighty millions of dollars—more than all Mexico is worth.

MR. TRIST.—This gentleman has fallen into disgrace with the Administration at Washington. Why? They sent him to Mexico with most extraordinary powers, showing the utmost confidence in him. What has so turned the current of his popularity that he has even been turned out of his place as Chief Clerk in the State Department, and, it is said, that orders have been sent to Gen. Butler to arrest him and send him home? Is it because he is still determined to make peace with Mexico, or that he has actually sent the *projet* of a treaty to Washington? Does the Administration want still further to "conquer a peace," by carrying the war still further into "the vital parts" of Mexico?

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.—The Raleigh Star states that Dr. F. J. Haywood, assisted by Dr. Richard Haywood, removed a wen weighing a pound and four ounces, from under the arm of Mr. Leroy Moore of Wake county, on the 5th instant. By means of Chloroform, administered by Dr. W. R. Scott, the patient was thrown into a deep sleep, and while in that state the wen was removed, the process occupying 11 minutes, without the slightest shrinking or flinching, any more than if the man had been actually dead. On the next day the patient was sitting up, said he had suffered no pain, except some soreness.

A SHARP PLACE TO LIVE IN.—A friend in New York assures us, that to make a living in that city a man must sleep with one eye open *and one leg out of bed!*

THE "UNION."—We cannot understand what the official paper is driving at. In that paper of last Tuesday night, we find an Editorial commencing thus:—

"The decree has gone forth, that there must be another money-panic for the purpose of exciting the prejudices of the people against the war and the administration."

Well, from this it would seem that the Union was clearly of opinion that the Whigs are opposed to the continuance of the war, as undoubtedly they are. But in the course of the same article the Union quotes with approbation the following extract from the Washington letter of the 3d to the Journal of Commerce:—

"The whigs of the House of Representatives have this day settled the great question of war and peace!—settled it conclusively and forever; and settled it under the immediate influence and direction of their chosen leader.

"If any man shall hereafter pretend that the whigs, as a party, are opposed to the continuance of the war, let the people meet him as a humbug.

"The whigs of the House have voted and declared that they will have no peace until the *protective system* be restored! That is the issue upon which they are to go before the people with Henry Clay as their candidate. Let the whig people, and the whole people, beware of such leaders and such lawgivers."

Now what is it that the Whigs of the House "voted and declared" on the 3d? They certainly voted no such thing as this letter asserts. All that they voted and declared on that day, to which the writer refers, was, *that they would not lay a direct tax!* And the Union itself came out violently in abuse of Wilmot for proposing to lay such a tax!! Of course in that matter the Union and the Whigs concurred. Shall we not say then, that "if any man shall hereafter pretend," &c.—see the whole of the two last paragraphs and apply them to the Union.

But then, in another part of the same paper the Union says,—

"The Whigs have determined, either virtually to refuse supplies of money to the war, or to force a protective system down the throats of the people."

There it is again! If the Whigs are determined to refuse supplies for the war, we cannot see how they can be charged with being opposed to peace.

The Union is perhaps in the condition of the poor fellow who fancied himself dead, and, not knowing into whose hands he had fallen, he commenced appealing to "Good Lord! Good devil! Good devil! Good Lord!" The Union is not certain but that a speedy peace may be made, for the country is full of rumors of it; and it means, if so, to throw up its cap and cry "Peace! Peace! We have triumphed over the Whigs who were opposed to Peace!" But, if Peace be not made, it wishes to be prepared for that event also, and will then shout, "War! War! The Whigs go against their country, by opposing supplies for the war!"

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At a Meeting of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, held on Thursday evening, January 27th, 1848, to consider the propriety of recommending a WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION, the Hon. W. P. Mangum, of North Carolina, was called to the chair, and Hon. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, was appointed Secretary.

After discussion and due deliberation, it was—

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Whig National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

And then the meeting adjourned for one week.

On Thursday evening, 3d February, the meeting convened pursuant to adjournment, when, after some general discussion as to the time and place of holding the proposed Convention, *Independence Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, and the seventh day of June*, were agreed upon.

It was therefore Resolved, That the Whig Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States do recommend to their friends throughout the Union that a Whig National Convention be held at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1848, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Intelligencer, and that all the Whig papers in the United States be requested to copy them.

After which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

WILLIE P. MANGUM, Chairman.
CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following Causes, since our last notice:

By Ruffin, C. J., in the case of Hall *v.* Robinson, from Carteret, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Smith *v.* Smith, from Pitt, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Murchison *v.* White, from Anson, reversing the judgment below. Also, in *Den ex Dem* Ehringhaus *v.* Cartright, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Den ex Dem* Weatherly *v.* Armfield, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Stevens *v.* Smith, from Sampson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Donnell *v.* Mateer, in equity, from Rockingham. Also, in Rogers *v.* Otey, in equity, from Wake, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Harding *v.* Spivey, from Northampton, reversing the judgment, and directing the judgment of nonsuit.

By Nash, J., in Sneed *v.* Jenkins, from Granville, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Small *v.* Pool, from Pasquotank, reversing the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Marley, from New Hanover, directing the Superior Court to issue a *procedendo*, &c. Also, in Goodson *v.* Whitfield, in equity from Wayne, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Faucett *v.* Mangum, in equity from Orange. Also, in Rust *v.* Hawes, in equity from Bladen, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Perkins *v.* Hollowell and Hines, in equity from Wayne, declaring that there is error in the order appealed from. Also, in State *v.* Nash, from Montgomery, declaring that there is no error in the record, &c.—*Ral. Register.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 6—Steamer Rowan, with goods for J D Williams, Shaw & Gardner, E W Willkings, H L Myrover & Co, Cook & Taylor, H Branson, C J Campbell, J Brooksbank, T S & C Lutterloh, J H & J Martine, of this place; and Boger & Maxwell, Rev W Walsh, T Bowlin, W Nunnery, J Murphy, A McLaurin, J McPhail, Rich'd Ashe, of interior.

Feb. 11.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Ray & Pearce, J H & J Martine, Hall & Hall, B Rose & Son, W L Hall, Rockfish Co., Cook & Powell, C Elam, J Brooksbank, H Erambert, C A Brown, C T Haigh & Son, M Johnson, C Lutterloh, and S W Tillinghast & Co, of this place; and for A Jones, M Malloy, S Godwin, D McPhail, D McIntyre, J Kirkpatrick, Miller & Benton, Jenkins & Roberts, J F Chambers, J Rodgers, E Mitchell, J G & P B Lash, J Beard, H A London & Co, Hon. J D Toomer of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3.—Barque Edith Churchill from Baltimore. 4.—Brig Belle from New York; Schr. C. D. Ellis from St. Croix. 5.—Schr. Egeremet from Bermuda. 7.—Brig Osceola from Boston; Sloop Gleaner from Lockwood's Folly. 9.—Schr. Mary Jane from Mattamuskeet. 10.—Schr. S. Morris Walu from New York.

From the N. O. Picayune, Extra, Feb. 7.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The steam ship M'Kim, arrived on Sunday from Vera Cruz via Tampico, having left the former port on the 24th and the latter on the 31st ult.

Our accounts by this arrival are as contradictory in regard to peace as the rumors which come to us from Washington. One of our occasional correspondents who apprised us some time since of the transmission of important despatches by the sloop of war Saratoga, reiterates his opinion that "peace is made so far at least as the Mexicans can make it. What has been done only requires the sanction and approval of the Government." On the other hand, a letter from a distinguished officer, dated the 19th, in the city of Mexico, says: "The Mexican Congress has not been able to form a quorum and peace is just as far off as ever." We cannot undertake to decide between these contradictory opinions, but proceed to lay before our readers such letters as we have by this arrival.

VERA CRUZ, January 24.

The Courier despatched by the English Legation arrived here on Saturday, (the 22d,) having left Mexico on the 18th. Although almost everybody regards peace as concluded, I have seen a private letter from a high source entitled to credit, which states that this general impression is entitled to no credit, and that he cannot see that we are any nearer to it than ever.

The courier sent by Mr. Peoples with the President's message for the American Star, was murdered a few days since near here on his return. He was taken into the bushes, stripped and shot by the guerrilleros or robbers.

An expedition under Col. McClelland, 5th Tennessee Volunteers, composed of about 300 infantry and 200 mounted men, started this morning to follow up the Orizaba road and try to cut off the robbers, who are represented to be in large force on the main road to Puente Nacional.

The small-pox has made its appearance here, and fifteen cases are known to exist in the city, but there have been no additional cases for three days, and it is to be hoped that the terrible disease will soon take its final leave of us. The cases reported are of a very mild form.

Another specimen of Yankee enterprise is about to be introduced into the city of the Aztecs in the shape of an omnibus line, which is to be established there as soon as the vehicles, which have arrived in Vera Cruz, can reach that place.

Should peace be declared soon, and the country be evacuated, we shall leave many marks of American enterprise behind, and I sincerely hope that the example shown during our short sojourn amongst them will stimulate them to follow our example, which, with the advantages which nature has lavished so plentifully upon this region of the American continent, would place Mexico in a few years by the side of the first nations of the earth.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 24, 1848.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of news from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst. All was quiet at the Capital. Peace! peace! is the cry. It is generally believed that Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist have succeeded in making a treaty of peace; nothing is *known*, for of course all the movements of those high in authority are kept secret. Many persons of respectability, and some high in authority, positively state there is no doubt there will be peace in three months. The pronunciamento of the State of San Luis Potosi, against the Government, and her invitation to other States opposed to the Government, &c., making peace to send deputies to meet at the city of San Luis Potosi, I must confess does not look very much like any permanency in any peaceful arrangement made or to be made by our gallant general.

An expedition is undoubtedly on foot against Orizaba. Gen. Lane, with a command of dragoons and Texans, has already left, and will probably reach there before the expedition about being organized from this city.

YET LATER.

The bark Archimedes has just arrived from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 26th ult.; we have the Free American of that date, but there is scarcely a word of news in it.

Capt. Whipple is said to have arrived from the city of Mexico, and to have brought down news that Orizaba has been taken, and is now in possession of a body of troops despatched from the city of Mexico. The editors of the American had been unable to see Capt. W. personally, to ascertain the facts.

MARRIED.

Recently, at the residence of Absalom Davis, Jr. Esq. in Robeson county, by the Rev. A. McCorqudale, Mr. MALCOM CURRIE, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of A. Davis Jr.

DIED.

In Anson county, on the 4th inst., Mr GEO. W. INGRAM, aged near fifty years.

In this county, on the 31st ult., Mr. DAVID BONE, Sen. in the 61st year of his age.

In Richmond county, on the 6th instant, Mr. NELSON LISK, in the 29th year of his age.—The dec'd was highly respected by a large circle of acquaintances for energy and correct deportment.

In Jackson, Miss on the 6th ult. Col. SAM'L LEMLY, formerly of Salisbury, N. C., aged about 58.

In Macon county, Ala., on the 14th Dec. last, Col. JACOB FISHER, formerly of Rowan Co., N. C., in the 83d year of his age.

In Lexington, on the 30th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH A., wife of Dr. Wm. D. Lindsay and daughter of Dr. Wm. R. Holt, in the 25th year of her age, leaving an infant two weeks old.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Feb. 15.

Brandy, p'ch,	55 a 75	Lard,	7½ a 8½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6¼ a 8	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	55 a 60	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1½ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	2½ a 3	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	5 a 6	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 16 "

REMARKS.—No change in Produce. Cotton 6¼ to 8. Flour 5 to 5½. Corn 55 to 60 Oats 30 to 35. Flaxseed 1 10 to 1 15. Bacon 7½ to 8. Peach Brandy 55 to 75. Apple Brandy 45 to 50. Whiskey 28 to 32. Candles 15.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon has fallen, 7½ to 8. Corn in store 65 to 70. Lard plenty 8½ to 9. Limited sales of Lumber, Flooring 8 50 to 9; Wide 5 to 6; Scantling 6. Mill Timber dull of sale at 5 to 7 75; Shipping 7 25 to 8. Turpentine 2 35; Hard 1 35. Spirits 31 to 32. Tar 1 40. Shingles dull at 1 75 to 2. R. O. Hhd. Staves dull at $10 to $12 50. Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 6.

At Cheraw, Cotton 6 to 8, principally 7½ to 7¾. No other change in prices.

Cotton at Augusta, 5½ to 7½.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 8—heavy. Corn 55 to 60. Flour 5 50 to 6.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,050,985 bales, against 1,118,002 last year.

THE Exercises in Antioch Academy have commenced under the supervision of Mr. James Ingles, A. B., who has had much experience as a teacher in Academies of a high character, and who comes to us highly recommended by the President of Jefferson College, Pa.

TUITION.—Spelling, Reading and Writing, $6; English Grammar and Geography, $8; Languages and Mathematics, $10; per Session of five months, payable in advance.

Board $6 per month.

Students charged from the time of entering till the close of the Session, and no deduction made, except in cases of protracted illness.

A. H. CURRIE, Sec'y.
Robeson county, Feb. 9, 1848. 2-2w

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phenix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine *Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals*, Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.

Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

GARDEN SEED.

FROM Long Island—A full assortment, warranted of the growth of 1847. For sale at 5 cents per paper, by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 1tf

Fruit Trees, Rose Trees, and Dahlias.

THE Subscriber has received, on sale, from the celebrated establishment of Wm. R. Prince & Co, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.—

150 choice Peach TREES,
24 Nectarine "
24 Plum "
16 Apricot "
16 Quince "
12 "Finest" Fig "
112 "Splendid" Dahlia Roots.
5 "Splendid" Rose Trees and Vines.

A catalogue of names and prices may be seen on application, and selections made for delivery on arrival. They are daily expected, and to prevent disappointment early application should be made. Terms cash.

Feb. 14. E. J. HALE.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or schools.

Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no pay will be taken.

Feb. 12, 1848. 2tf

MANSION HOTEL LOTS,

AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Saturday, February 12th, (inst.) at Wilkings's Auction Store, or on the premises, EIGHTEEN LOTS OF LAND, on Hay, Maxwell, Franklin and Mumford streets. Terms at sale. Plot to be seen at the Store.

WILLKINGS, Auct'r.
Feb. 8, 1848.

The above Sale is postponed until WEDNESDAY, Feb'y 16th.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

REAL ESTATE. HORSES, WAGONS, AND SULKY, AT AUCTION.

IF not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at the Market House in this place, on Thursday of next County Court, an improved tract of LAND, 3½ miles from town, on the Murchison road, containing 150 acres, a part of which is cleared and under cultivation; a Saw Mill with Hotchkiss' improved water wheel: Grist Mill on most approved plan. The place is admirably adapted to a summer residence, being a healthy location and supplied with pure spring water; and it is eligibly situated for a Factory.

At the same time will be sold, one Timber Waggon; two road Waggons; four Horses; Sulkey, ploughs, &c.

For further particulars, apply to Wm. T. Nott, John H. Cook, or A. M. CAMPBELL.
Feb'y 12, 1848. 2-ts

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber resides at present, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 1tf

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to trade for two notes of hand signed by Catharine McDuffie as principal and Malcom Shaw and John McRae as securities, one for the sum of Seventy Dollars, and the other for the sum of Sixty-nine Dollars and fifty-five cents, both dated December 28th, 1847, and payable three months after date, to Gilbert Priest or order. As value has not been received for the said notes, I am determined not to pay them.

CATHARINE McDUFFIE.
Feb'y 8, 1848. 1-3w

From the Boston Daily Bee.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

There is much tampering with the fearful malady, Consumption, and numberless alleged remedies exist, which are but so many obstacles in the way of the proper treatment of the disease. The following letter from a highly respectable gentleman of this city, corroborates our previous impressions, that Wistar's Balsam was none of these nostrums.

BOSTON, April 14, 1846.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle,—Dear Sir, I have been induced, at the suggestion of many of my friends, to make known to the public, through you, the great benefit I have derived from the use of the medicine called "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," in the hope that others suffering with lung complaints may find the same relief by its use that I have done.

The latter part of last summer and in the fall, I suffered greatly from a severe cough, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and other symptoms which indicated a rapid decline, three of the most learned and intelligent medical practitioners in the city pronounced my case consumption, and stated to me, that nothing but a change of climate could be of the least possible benefit to me, as my lungs were in a very inflamed and diseased state. At this time, in hopes that I might find some temporary relief for my cough, I bought a bottle of the Balsam, which not only gave me the relief that my failing strength required, but seemed to give me new life and energy.

After taking several bottles of the medicine, my appetite returned, and with it my strength; my cough entirely left me, and also the night sweats, which previous to this time had been very profuse. In five weeks' time I gained eight pounds of flesh, and have been able ever since to take my accustomed exercise, a walk of from three to four miles a day, and attend to my regular business. I should be most happy to have you refer any one, who may wish further particulars to me, at my place of business, No. 305 Washington street,

Very truly yours,
WM. B. HOLBROOK.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

FIVE CENTS REWARD—AND NO THANKS.

ABSCONDED or runaway from the subscriber, a bound boy named CALVIN H. SMITH, aged 19 years and 3 months. He is heavy built according to his height, long whiskers, a long Roman nose, thick at the end, thick lips, eyebrows clear across his forehead. He is the son of Margaret Smith, a native of Wayne county.

The subscriber forewarns any person or persons from harboring, concealing, or employing the above named Calvin, under the penalty prescribed by law in such case.

JNO NICOLSON.
Moore county, Jan. 24, 1848. 1w

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville having, at their late Stated Sessions, adopted the Cumberland Academy as their Presbyterial School, and having unanimously elected the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., as Principal of the same, the Board of Trustees of said Academy, as appointed by Presbytery, would announce to the public, that they have heard the report of the Committee appointed to correspond with Dr. Colton in reference to his election to the Principal charge of the aforesaid Academy, and that he will be expected to be in this country, ready to take charge of the same, about the first of March next. But the Cumberland Academy will be open for the reception of Pupils on the 12th day of January 1848, under the instruction and government of an experienced and highly competent Assistant Teacher, Col. Alexander D. McLean, who will occupy a principal charge until the Principal himself arrives, and then will take the chair of Assistant Teacher. The Board would farther say, that this Academy, now the School of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, and under their immediate control and patronage, is situated twenty-five miles North from Fayetteville, within a few miles of the stage road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, on a pleasant, retired, and decidedly healthy location, accessible from any direction, and, in short, just such a place as the Board feel fully prepared to recommend to parents and guardians as a safe retreat for their sons and wards, from all the ordinary sources of temptation to vice to which inexperienced youth, away from parental care, are sometimes exposed. The Board expect, in pursuance of the order and will of Presbytery, to present for the patronage of the public a School second to none in its class in the State, and yet on terms as cheap as will be consistent with safe continuation of the enterprise itself.

Tuition Fees will be $4, $6, and $8 a Quarter, according to the advancement or branches pursued by the Pupil. Good Board can be obtained for $6 per month, including washing—the rooms are furnished by the Board for the use of Students. Board at the above rates can be obtained either in the Steward's Hall or in private families, as parents may prefer.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Board feel satisfied that the Cumberland Academy, under the instruction and government of the distinguished and experienced Principal and Assistant Teachers, will be in every sense such an Institution as will be at the same time worthy of the Presbytery of Fayetteville and adequate to the wants of the community generally.

By order of the Board.
A. D. CAMPBELL,
HENRY ELLIOT,
Committee.
January 1, 1848. 96tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by
H. LEETE.
Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

D. CASHWELL.
General Agent and Commission Merchant.
Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 29, 1847. 81-tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.
JNO. M. ROSE.
Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

1847.
NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going farther North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO. Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 31, 1847. 78tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—
1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Fancy Soap,
25 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champagne, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W.'s Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 30, 1847. 78tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complection, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.
Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C. 99tf
Dec. 7, 1847.

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacinths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted.
1 nest splendid East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of
Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do. black Satin do.
Furniture Prints, fancy do.
Muslin-de-Laine, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do.
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do. Crash,
Red Flannel, white do. Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de-Laine do. 8-4 Plaid do. Waffle do.
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do. Cotton do. Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do. *black spun Silk do.*
Cotts' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do.
Artificial Flowers, some very fine, Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do. Crushed Sugar, Brown do. Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 29, 1847. 94tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Express Mail Line
FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of
J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 60tf

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1848; The Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 17.

NOTICE.

In Store and for sale, rec'd by last arrivals,

CASTOR and Sweet Oil, in assorted bottles; Essences, ass't; Bateman's Drops, Paregoric, Laudanum, &c., by the dozen; Epsom Salts; Camphor; Inks, ass't; Soaps, ass't; Borax, Logwood, Glue, and many other articles in that line. Also, a large assortment of Hollow-ware, consisting of Bake and Biscuit Ovens, Pots, Skillets, covered and uncovered Spiders, revolving Waffles, bronze Fire Dogs, Wagon Boxes, all sizes. The subscriber also keeps a general assortment of heavy Shoes, for the country trade.

☞ Fine chewing Tobacco and excellent Cigars.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Jan. 17, 1848. 95tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

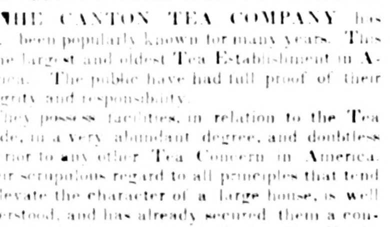
☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 95tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

TEAS!
AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAML. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

FALL, 1847.
NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloth, new style,
Gros-de-swiss and Gros-de-Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turner's, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by
E. J. HALE.

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1847.

Sarah Ledbetter, *vs.* William Prevat, Martha Stallions, Jefferson Burr and Mary his wife, Anderson Vaughan, Absilla Vaughan, and Hannah Burr.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Prevat, Martha Stallions, Jefferson Burr and Mary his wife, Anderson Vaughan, and Hannah Burr, are not inhabitants of this State:—It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, William E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity for the county of Anson, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, C. & M. E.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 1600-6w

DENTISTRY.
S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 96-3m

GARDEN SEEDS.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON have received a general assortment of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted genuine and of the crop of 1847.

—ALSO—

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1848, containing numerous engravings, and useful information for the Farmer and Gardener. Price 10 cents.

Jan'y 11, 1848. 97-6w

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores, No. 3, in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 25th of November last, a large Silver Lever WATCH, with a second hand. It had one or two small dents or bruises, occasioned by a fall, and was repaired by Franklin Turner, of Cheraw, S. C. A steel Chain was attached to it, and a small gold Key, and when taken away the crystal had a crack across the middle.

I will give a reward of $10 for the Watch, or $20 for the Watch and sufficient evidence to convict the thief.

Any information will be thankfully received by letter or otherwise, at Liles's Store, Cedar Hill, or Wadesborough.

YOUNG ALLEN.
Anson county, Dec. 21, 1847. 95-3m

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**, consisting of

Black Cloth and Camlet CLOAKS.

Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Flushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.

Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.

Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tampico, Gala Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.

Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Empire, Check, Red Flannel, and Lamb's-wool SHIRTS.

Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.

Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.

Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars, Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash*," keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Selet, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.
Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

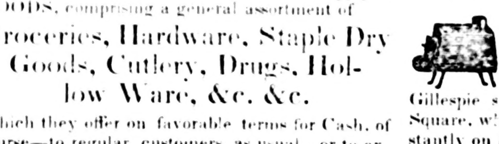
THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

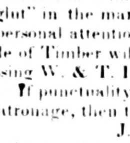
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf



THE SUBSCRIBER



HAS received a very large assortment of **CHAIRS,** Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

DR. CRAIN'S
Spino Abdominal Supporter,
A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,
FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,
Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted *to* the firm of SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN will please call and settle by the first of March next, it being over twelve months since the dissolution of the said firm. No further indulgence can be given.

ALEX. McLAUCHLIN.
Jan. 24, 1848. 99-4t

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at December Term, 1847, the Subscriber, as Administrator upon the Estate of Arch'd Black, dec'd, will expose to sale at the Court House door in the county of Cumberland, on the first Monday of March next,

720 Acres of LAND,

Lying upon Galberry, in the county of Cumberland, and adjoining the McArthur and McNeill estates.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

DUNCAN CURRIE, Adm'r.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-6w

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

CANDIES.

400 LBS. of every variety. Also, a beautiful assortment of SUGAR TOYS, some very fine, just received and for sale at
PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at
PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

ROCHELLA FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, being under the necessity of keeping an Instructress in his family, for the benefit of his daughters, would inform parents and guardians, that he would be glad to take in his School eight or ten girls. Board can be had in his own family, or Mrs. B. S. McDiarmid's, who lives within stone's cast of the School room. He has still in his employ Miss Owen, who has been teaching in his family for the last three years, with great satisfaction to all that have been concerned.

Miss Owen is every way qualified to instruct in all the English branches generally taught in all high Schools, with the Latin, and French, and with all an aptness to teach, and mild and affectionate in her government, she soon wins the affections of her pupils.

The School will again commence on the first day of February next.

The subscriber hopes by that time to have a large and commodious school room finished for the accommodation of the school.

Board and Tuition, per month, Eight Dollars, including all the expenses—and *no extras*.

D. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.
Rochella, Cumberland county, N. C.
P. O. Address Bunn's Level, N. C.
January 16, 1848. 98-5w

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,
At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

NEW BOOKS.

A VARIETY of New Books just received, among which are, the 52d vol. English Common Law Reports; 30th vol. English Chancery Reports; Smith on Contracts; Saunders on Pleading and Evidence; Lube's Equity; and other Law Books.

Wood's Practice of Medicine; Dunglisson's Dictionary and Practice.

Almanacs, the N. C. Novel; Arthur's Rising in the World; Campaign Sketches of the War in Mexico; Hooker's Maxims; Coe's Drawing Cards, &c. &c.

Jan'y 3. E. J. HALE.

FRUIT.

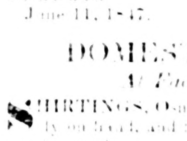
A FRESH lot of NUTS, PRESERVES, &c. just received and for sale at
PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

F. T. WARD



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

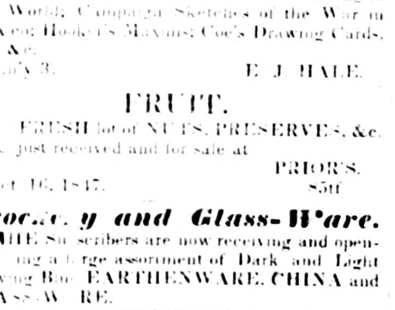
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

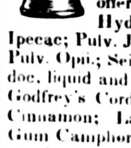
Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.
SHAW & GARDNER



ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NOTICE.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a School, to commence about the middle of March, in this county. The School is worth three hundred dollars a year—Board found. The applicant must produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications and aptness to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, and of his good moral character. We desire to secure the services of one who will continue, if the parties are all satisfied. Apply to Farq'd Smith & Brother, Fayetteville, P. O.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 99tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NOTICE.

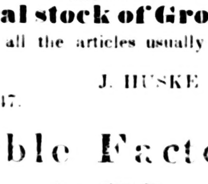
THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

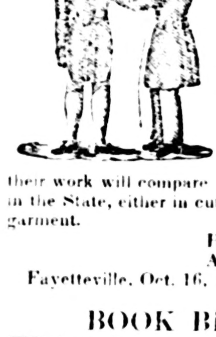
J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.



THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with dispatch at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76t

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 22, 1847. 86-4m

HENRIETTA
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 90tf

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of that fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, 2 years in Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

J. & T. WADDILL,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c.,* with

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

BOOK STORE
AND
BOOK BINDERY.
(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, (known as Kyle's corner,) next door to the Messrs. Laily, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Grigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pinnock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddart's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's U. S. do; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelly, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Elliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentatation Books; The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Games; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind;* a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months,) assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon.*

D. R. BELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

BABY JUMPERS.

A SMALL assortment received and for sale at
PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State